HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,043—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3050	600	H. T. Weighell	15th "
				Saturday.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	R. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3327	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	600	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

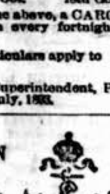
6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September.
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

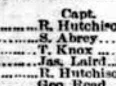
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	300	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August, 2, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	26th Aug. 1893
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,500	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,517	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,381	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

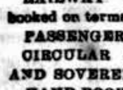
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseille Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3 269 tons, on the 28th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

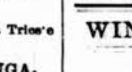
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 20th September, 17th Oct. and 14th. Nov. BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th September.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22nd, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE.	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15, ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy ; and under good management.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.

GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.

LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

THE attention of SMOKERS is cordially invited to the following Specialities, for which I have every confidence in recommending them.

MY OWN CIGARETTES
(Daily Manufactured).

		Rs.	a.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and Beginners	"	3	0
Alpha (very Mild)	"	2	8

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.
Melachrinos, Original, No. 4	per 100	4	12
" " 5	"	4	0
" " 10	"	2	12

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Regalia del Reina	per Box of	25	7	8
Trabucos Alexandria	"	25	3	4
Romeo Y Jullietta	"	50	5	0
Spotted Cabanas (Zenobias)	"	100	9	0

SUMATRA CIGARS.

Stanley No. 2	per Box of 100	3	8

PIPE TOBACCO.

Odalisca (Turkish mixture) per ¼ lb. tin		1	0
Golden Leaf mixture	" ½ "	1	8

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	390
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. [illegible] Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully [illegible] Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum [illegible] English Subscription, Rs. 17 per annum including postage.

TREACHER'S
LIGHT PILSENER BEER
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 4-8 Credit.
Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
" 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.

AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

Suitable for Golf, Shooting, Racing, and Cycling Prizes, Football, Cricket, Polo and Lawn-Tennis Prizes, Swimming, Rowing, and Pigsticking Prizes.

Electro-plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Fish Table Knives and Forks in sets of half or one dozen pairs, in Mahogany Case, with Lock and Key.

Electro-plated Tea Services, Cruets, Tantalus Frames in a variety of patterns.

ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY. { PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., } AND TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP, POONA.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS LIGHT BUT FULL FLAVORED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS HIGHLY NUTRITIVE.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS FREE FROM SALICYLIC ACID.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Annas	8
PER 1,000 "	Rs. 5	0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	Rs. 2	0
PER 1,000 "	" 17	0

GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	" 4 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BICYCLES
"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

TRICYCLES.
"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz. :—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below :—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES.

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3	0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 "	5	0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5	0	"
Vera	25 "	6	0	"
Sina Rival	50 "	7	8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6	0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

		Rs.	a.	
Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	"
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7	8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS.	MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS.	WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES
STRICTLY MODERATE.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible], High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "[illegible]" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., it being a public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, for NARALI PURNIMA (Hindu Holiday).

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & Co., Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

PASSED STUDENTS IN ELEMENTARY ARCHITECTURE can have their Certificates exchanged for the New form by returning the Old form to the undersigned.

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 23rd August, 1893.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad (Deccan), on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1893, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1892 made up to the 31st December, 1892.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1893.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. SABARATHI IYAH & Co.,
p. pro. (Sd.) S. E. CHENAI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th August, 1893, to 1st September, 1893, both days inclusive.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1893, will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 24th Day of August, 1893, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st Day of September, 1893, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th Day of August to the 8th Day of September, 1893.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1893.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, held on the 4th August, 1893, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 24th idem, the Undersigned have been appointed the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and Muccadums of the Company from TO-DAY.

By Order of the Board,

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 3, Church Gate Street, 25th August, 1893.

IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

SUIT No. 18821 OF 1893.

RAGHOBA SHIWSETT SHETAY ... Plaintiff.
vs.
KRISHNASHETT BALSHETT ....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the Vishwa Karma Panchal Sonar Caste No. 1, residing in Bombay, that the Plaintiff abovenamed has been granted leave, under Section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code, to sue the Defendant, Krishnashett Balsett, on behalf of himself and other Members of the Vishwa Karma Panchali Caste No. 1, residing in Bombay, to recover a sum of Rupees 55 due by the said Defendant to the members of the Vishwa Karma Panchall Caste No. 1, residing in Bombay. The suit will come on for hearing on MONDAY, 18th September, 1893.

R. WILSON, Registrar.

Bombay, 27th July, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

For Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH JUSVIR BHUDHUR, of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

DIWALIBAI, Widow of the said Deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 23rd Day of August, 1893.

Messrs. BHAISHUNKER & KANGA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 398 OF 1891.

VANECHAND NIHALCHAND, carrying on business under the name and style of CHIMNAJEE GORIDAS, at Naigaum, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.
vs.
RAMACHANDRA PANSHA PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, near Baman Mori, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 22nd day of September, 1891, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,105-0-1 for debt and interest and costs of this Suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and further simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment. And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 29th day of March, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

FIRSTLY.—All those several plots of Government Tocca land or ground admeasuring 19,120 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Sunwar Sukud Gawad Pandu Panshia and Ramchundra Panshia Patel, under Collector's New Nos. 14595, 14628, 14287, 14323 and 14329, old Nos. 6, 8, 111, 145, and 155 and New Survey Nos. 1-2041, 2-2072, 2345-2057, 1 8 9 A-2085, AB-2116, 1-2117, 3-2121, 1-2465 and 5-2482 and the Premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No.—, and Street No.—, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by the public gully, on the North by the public gully and on the South by the public gully road and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Sunwar Sukud Pandu Panshia and Ramchundra Panshia Patel. The first piece bears Collector's New No. 1-2465, and is bounded on the East and North by the public gully, on the West by the public road, and on the South by the vacant land of Alis Rodrigues; the second piece bears Collector's New No. 7-2141, and is bounded on the East by the land of Alis Rodrigues, on the West by the land of Haridas Koreji, on the South by the vacant Land of Parsi Rustomjee Rutonjee, and on the North by the land of Parsi Merwanjee Cowasjee; the third piece bears Collector's New No. 2-2072, and is bounded on the East by the vacant land of Luckma, on the West and North by the land of Manoel D'Sa, and on the South by the public gully; the fourth piece bears Collector's New No. 2345-2057, and is bounded on the East by the land of Budaji Lagania, on the West by [illegible], on the North by the public gully, and on the South by the land of Jao Lawrence; the fifth piece bears Collector's New No. 1 8 9 A-2085 and is bounded on the East by public road, on the West by the land of Dadoo Juggannath, and on the North and South by the public gully; the sixth piece bears Collector's New No. A B-2116, and is bounded on the East, West and North by the public road, and on the South by public gully; the seventh piece bears Collector's New No. 1-2117, and is bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by the land of Domingo Angello, on the North by the Gowan of Pamba Sookut, and on the South by the public gully; the eighth piece bears Collector's New No. 3-2121, and is bounded on the East by the public gully, on the West by the Land of Antoni Joa Souza, on the North by the water course, and on the South by the property of Crustrao Pandurang; the ninth piece bears Collector's New No. 5-2188, and is bounded on the East by the public gully, on the West by the land of Canoo Padmanji, on the North by the public gully, and on the South by the land of Nerayen Jessoo Patel and the defendant, Ramchundra Panshia Patel.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate, lying and being between Parel and Dadur Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,736 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, and bounded on the North by the vacant ground of the Bombay Municipality, on the East by the Dadur Road, on the South by the vacant ground of Parsi Muncherji Bamonji Panthaky, and on the West by the vacant ground of Mungal Dhakul Thaker, which said land and hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of Agree Sunwar Sookut Gawad, Ramchandra Pandu Panshia Gawad, and the said land is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12505, New No. 497555, and New Survey No. 2000, 1990, 1966.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 638,685, New No. 4,572 and 4,521, and new Survey No. 2087, 4 5 5 7 and 2-2003, and bounded on the North by the public gully, on the East by the public road, on the South by the property of Jaggonath Kinny, and on the West by the Land of Jewan Gopal and a Rangari; one of the pieces of land, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2057, is bounded on the East by the property of Jaggonath Kinny, on the North by a public gully, and the property of Manoel D'Sa and on the South by the property of Govind Aloo and Dhunjibhai Dubash, and John Lawrence Lawa and Faviou Bavlis Kanu.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

The properties firstly and thirdly above described will be sold on the Premises at 3-45 and 4-15 o'clock P.M., respectively on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1893.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the Premises at 4-15 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1893.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser. The above mentioned Plaintiff has not had permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, 7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.

Further particulars in future Advertisements.

Contributions and Work, which are earnestly solicited, will be gladly received by—
Mrs. McKENZIE, The Rock, Mazagon.
Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. STIVEN, Nepean Sea Road.
Mrs. SPENCER, Land's End, Malabar Hill.
or by
D. M. INGLIS, Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee.

Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th July, 1893.

MADRAS AUTUMN RACES.

OCTOBER 3RD, 5TH AND 7TH, 1893

(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing of 1st May, 1893)

FIRST ENTRANCES for all RACES CLOSE on FRIDAY, 1st September, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. For Prospectus see page 4, W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar, No. IV., of June 30th, 1893.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN (Relieving), WANTED. Salary, Rs. 200 per month. Applications will be accepted by the Undersigned until the 6th proximo. Copies of testimonials and full particulars of experience should be submitted with applications.

C. P. WHITCOMBE, Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Hubli, 21st August 1893.

RAJPUTANA CLUB.

THE following DEBENTURES and SHARES were drawn for payment by the General Meetings of the Rajputana Club, but have not been paid for want of address. Notice is hereby given that if the Claimants do not apply to the Undersigned within three months from this date the amounts will be written off and no notice will be taken hereafter of any Claims.

1. Debentures Nos. 69 and 70 of Rs. 25 each.—Lieutenant W. St Pierre, Bunbury, R.A.
2. Share for Rs. 60.—Captain Tenent.
3. Do. Captain Reid.
4. Do. Mr. Symons.
5. Do. Captain Durand.

HONORARY SECRETARY, Rajputana Club.

Mount Abu, 17th August, 1893.

ESTATE—MAJOR-GENERAL J.M. PRIMROSE, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claim against the late JAMES MAURICE PRIMROSE, late of No. 15, Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, Retired List, who died at No. 9, Herbert Street, Dublin, in Ireland, on the 25th day of November, 1892, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Messrs. P. R. WILSON and H. B. WARD, Manager and Assistant respectively in the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amounts owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrators, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
H. B. WARD,
Administrators to the Estate.

Bombay, 25th August, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 7th September, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Government stating that the Address of Congratulation, from the Municipality to H. R. H. the Duke of York, will be transmitted to H M's Secretary of State for presentation to his Royal Highness.
2. Letter to the President, from Mr. W. R. Hamilton, stating that he has gone on 3 months' leave and asking that his non-attendance may be excused.
Letter to the President, from Mr. S. Rebsch, stating that he is proceeding on three months' leave, and requesting the Corporation to approve of his absence.
3. Notice from the Municipal Secretary, that the next appointment of Auditors to the Corporation will take place in March, 1894.
4. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget Transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
5. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—
Recommending for sanction the payment of Rs. 2,579 to meet the cost of laying a 9" pipe sewer at Lal Baug, Parel Road.
6. Recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 16,0.0 from Surplus cash balance for the cost of providing Sheep and Goat Market at De Lisle Road.
7. Recommending for sanction the purchase of certain pieces of ground required in connection with the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge, and requesting sanction to an advance of Rs. 12,000 from Surplus or other available funds, to meet the cost of such purchases.
8. Recommending the Corporation to sanction (1) the pay of an establishment, up to the end of the current financial year from 1st proximo, for the new Foras Road Market, amounting to Rs. 558, and (2) the expenditure of Rs. 96 for clothing for the peons.
9. Recommending the Corporation to sanction the purchase, through the agency of Major Tulloch, R. E., of a stone-breaking machine, 12" by 8", with a 6 ton roller, at a cost of £603 15s. 6d. (Rs. 9,056-10-0) instead of one of 2 " by 10".
10. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 448, to meet the cost of providing equivalent weights of 4, 8, 10, 20, and 40 seers, in addition to those now in use, and to substitute for the *pharu* (dry) measure containing 16 *pylis* or 3,145 cubic inches, a *pharu* (dry) measure containing 17 *pylis* or 3,341·52 cubic inches.
11. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey stating that the question of adopting a uniform system of weights and measures throughout India, being under the consideration of the Government of India, the consideration of Mr. Cotton's letter, No. 2-55, of the 24th June last, has been deferred.
12. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 2,546 (to the debit of Garden Fund) towards the cost (Rs. 5,046) of constructing a cage for the two Kathiawar Lions to be presented to the Municipality by H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, the balance Rs. 2,500 of the cost of the cage being paid by his Highness.
13. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting for the information of the Corporation, under the terms of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, that provisions were supplied by Messrs. Kemp & Co. at a cost of Rs. 548-5 to Troops, Blue Jackets and Volunteer Corps, employed on guard during the recent Riots from the 12th to 17th instant. Stating that, looking to the emergency, inconvenience, and hardship that would have been caused to these guards who were ordered out in great haste, and before arrangements could be made for rationing them, it was thought advisable to incur the expenditure by exercising the power conferred by the Section quoted, and that the amount will be met from Surplus Cash Balance.
Letter from the Commissioner, reporting that, having regard to the extreme importance of moving troops as rapidly as possible during the recent Riots, he authorised their conveyance by tramway, as a charge upon the City under the terms of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, and directed the Executive Engineer to erect shelter sheds for the troops at a large number of points, as also one or two temporary latrines.
14. Notices from Mr. E. B. Carroll, on the subject of (1) the condition of certain footpaths, and (2) the filling of pools, holes, &c., in Agripada and Tardeo Districts.
15. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting on the subject of obtaining the services of a Consulting Engineer for Drainage.
16. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the conditions proposed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., for the laying of a 6" earthenware pipe under Railway land, South of Charni Road Railway Station, in connection with the latrines erected on the ground leased to the Municipality by Government thereat.
17. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding, for approval or otherwise copy of the conditions of sale of right to leases of plots of building land on the new Connaught and Sussex Roads.
18. Further consideration of letter from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Postmaster-General, on the subject of the rent demanded by the Corporation for the ground occupied by post boxes.
19. Letter from the Commissioner, on the subject of application by the Chief Engineer, N. D., for water supply to the proposed Lunatic Asylum at Thana.
20. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for consideration draft By-Laws, framed by him, under section 461, Clauses (a), (b), (f), (g), (h), (j) and (p) of the Municipal Act.
21. Report of working of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for 1892.
22. Government letter forwarding Annual Report ditto of the Veterinary College for 1892-93, and Resolution thereon.
23. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding Commissioner's Memorandum No. 2268, dated 2nd instant, and its accompanying report from the Executive Engineer, on the subject of petition as to the state of Kandawady Lane.
24. Half-yearly return of expenditure for the maintenance of sick in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road.
Monthly return of sick treated in the Hospital for the month of July, 1893.
25. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding statement of properties assessed, &c., for the quarter ending 30th June, 1893.
26. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding the proposed conditions for the occupancy at a nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum by the G. I. P. Railway Company, of a portion of Municipal Land at Kurla, occupied by the Vehar pipe line, the same being required to make an approach road to the new Railway Station thereat.
27. Letter from the Commissioner asking sanction to an arrangement for admitting articled pupils to the Engineering Department of the Municipality to learn the profession of Civil Engineering.
28. Letter from the Commissioner, dated 23rd instant, reporting on the excesses on the grant for the erection, &c., of the new boiler engines and pumps at Love Grove Pumping Station.
29. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding memo. from the Commissioner's report on petition from residents of Upper Mahim complaining of the condition of certain private roads thereat.
30. Letter from Messrs. J. Leask and H. W. Barrow, reporting that they have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Municipal Secretary.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, August 25, 1893.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for a Brass and Reed Band. The Regiment will remain in Sattara, Deccan, for at least Two years. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating terms to BAND PRESIDENT, 10th Bombay L. I., Satara, Deccan.

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut., Band President, 10th Bombay L. I.

Satara, 12th August, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the road. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 25. [illegible]

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th August 1893.

IMPORTANT.—VENDORS & BUYERS of second-hand MACHINERY in working order will save time and trouble by registering their goods or inquiring at—

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of Four Lots of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco Depot, and Parel Loco Works, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before Delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st August, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 25-0-0	per Share of	Rs. 500	paid up
„ 12-8-0	„	„ 250	„
„ 6-4-0	„	„ 125	„
„ 3-2-0	„	„ 62-8-0	„
„ 1-9-0	„	„ 31-1 0	„

free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 5 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on Application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8 0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 30th October next, for the SUPPLY for a period of 6 months (or more if needed) of 15,000 GALLONS or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL, suitable for use in Locomotives. The Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per month from the 1st January, 1894.

Tenders must state the price of Oil offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency; its firing temperature, and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a Sample of not less than one Imperial gallon, and must state where and by what manufactures the Oil has been produced.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the Oil required equally between Two tenderers.

By Order,

C. E. CARDEW, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway.

Dated Insein, 28th July, 1893.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.

OUR STOCK OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

For present Sowing, just to hand, in Excellent Condition.

OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE

Will be ready by August 15th, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

The most practical work on Gardening in India ever published.

Cloth Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper at Rs. 3-8.

To LET.

WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.

A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.

Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.

The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

KINGSTON SCHOOL, YEOVIL,
SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND.
(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.)

LARGE Staff of Masters: preparation for Public Schools and Exams: fine premises, healthy situation. Every attention given to Indian Pupils. References furnished. Prospectus upon Application to Office of this Paper.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN St., LONDON, W.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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(EFFERVESCENT).

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

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FOR AUGUST, 1893.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY. (Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS. (The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. (Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 „ 25 „
Rs. 16 4 0 „ 30 „
Rs. 21 1 0 „ 35 „
Rs. 29 0 0 „ 40 „

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892 .... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed £8,486,431
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,873,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Meade & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office...............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at...............BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—5 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payee, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080
Bank of Madras	[illegible]	500	all	10 pr. ct.	93
Chartered Mercantile Bank Ld.	10,000	100	4,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
Agra Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	£1
[illegible]	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190-95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Rate.
Aleock Ashdown	1,200	250	250	10	271
	730	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	41
Bellary Plotters	4,000	100	100	10	87xd
	6,000	200	185	18	4
Berar Mill Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	160 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,500	1,500	1,500	270	4,500
Do. New Shares	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	600	500	600	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	100	500	Rs. 25	300xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		600	5 pr. ct.	301
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,400	200	200	Rs. 11	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
[illegible] Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	—	70 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship [illegible]	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
[illegible] Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Jehangir Karani & Co. Ld	2,600	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23¼	338
Kurrachee Landing	800	100	800	3½	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,300	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	800	100	100	Rs. 16	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	80	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	1
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Smethwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	80	950
Tuacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	5		19 Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)				15 pr. ct.	945
[illegible]	200	1,100	1,100		1000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
[illegible] Colliery	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 60	230
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	500	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton ... Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
[illegible]	600	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co. Ld	800	250	all	16	22
					210
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.				130	
Fort	600	250	—		130
[illegible]	815	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	250	all	10	445
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	730	400	all	50	115
Khamgaum	200	450	450	32	300
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	115-16½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	410
Mussur M[illegible]	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	217½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	290
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 35 dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75		48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woolles Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	21	227½
Volkart		1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,4[illegible]
Alliance	1,400	400	all	Rs. 25	485
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	68
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	3 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000		750
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	990
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,	Rs. 15	600xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
[illegible] Mills Co. Ld.	5,606	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	385
Dhun Mills	1,000	500	1,000	50	425-30
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	650
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40 25	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	560xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,10
Imperial Cotton	800	1,000	1,000	—	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540xd
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	Nil	310
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	31	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatau Macoonjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	31	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,407	500	500	18 pr. ct	1,465
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,477½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	2,061	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p. c.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	4,725	625	625	Rs. 15	380
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	58
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mill	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Secunderabad	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 33	2,630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,31[illegible]	25	250	12½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12	201
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	301
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	61	550
[illegible] Lukhmidass [illegible] C. Mill Co. Ld.	96	50	50	15	500
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31	630
Wadia Mills	1,400	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c. guar.	2,41
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£18	—	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-9	
China Leaf	25-8	Nominal
Persia, Bar Gold old	25-2	..
Do. do. new	25	..
Austral'n do.	25-0	
Bombay do.	25-7	
English Sovereigns	16-2	
Do. Dresses	16-	
Bar Silver 17 Betteroes	98	
Do. 17½ do.	95-8	
Caro'os Dollars	91	Nominal.
Mexican do.	205	..
Five-Francs	331	..

Of all Opposition questioners on the topic of Siam no one has been more persevering and pointed than Mr. George N. Curzon. In Oriental history, politics, and geography, Mr. Curzon is more than a match for his contemporary, Sir Edward Grey. Mr. Curzon, as most people know, has qualified himself for foreign work in the House of Commons by Oriental travel over an unusually wide range. He knows Central Asia, India, and "Farther India," as well as any traveller of his species knows them. Thirty-three years of age, he is a little older than Sir Edward Grey, who occupies the post which Mr. Curzon is pretty sure to fill when the Opposition returns to power. Mr. Curzon is a good speaker—at the Oxford Union class of orators.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
The Cocoanut Holiday.
Cricket: Gymkana vs. Poona.
Back Bay Baths, Hughes Cup Race, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kola (s), from Busreh; Inchbarra (s), Rangoon; Lombardy (s), Jedda; Landaura (s), Calcutta; and Kilwa (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kerbela (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Hydaspes (s), Genoa; and Silverton (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Inchbarra entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Nairung left it on Thursday, and the s. s. Hydaspes yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Rovers' Football Club. A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30.

WESLEYAN MISSION.—Rev. J. Brown, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, will preach in the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 6 o'clock.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By the kind permission of the Officers, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Band Stand, to-day, at 9 p. m., moonlight (weather permitting.)

Quick March	Italia	W G Benley.
Overture	Le Fidele Berger	A. Adam.
Polka	Amorspfeil	Knobloch.
Reminiscences of all Nations		F Godfrey.
Valse	Cordova	I Gomez.
Galop	The Hermits Bells	Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—The following fourteen subordinate officers of the Customs Department have passed the Departmental Examination, this year. Englishmen.—Messrs. C. F. Smith and E. D. Smith. Native Christian.—Mr. D. F. Gonsalves. Parsees.—Messrs. Dhunjibhoy Naorojee Coorlawala, Hormusjee Dadabhai Suntook, and Hormusjee Cowasha. Hindoos.—Messrs. Vinayak Baburao Phanse, Keshav Raghunath Sule, Bhikaji Bulvant, Chintaman Keshav, Umedchand Premchand, Gopal Sadashiv Lele, Bhasker Pandurang, and Yeshwant Shankar Masurkar.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mia Habib Noormahomed, an insane Mahomedan, aged about fifty years, residing on the second floor of a house, at Pydhownee. At about 3 a.m., on Thursday, the deceased deliberately jumped out of a window of his room, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the fracture of the skull, the result of his having jumped out of a window on the second story of his house, while in an unsound state of mind.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the suit of Motibai vs. M. H. Darukhanawala, in which a decree nisi was made for judicial separation on the 5th inst., was brought on for hearing on petitioner's application for permanent alimony. Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwala appeared for the petitioner Motibai, and the respondent appeared in person. After hearing Mr. Kirkpatrick, in support of the application, his Lordship ordered the respondent to pay to the petitioner during her life, Rs. 70 per month by way of permanent alimony, such payment to be secured by the defendant executing a deed charging his immoveable property with payment of the alimony. Costs of the application were ordered to be costs in the cause.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Minutes of the Trustees Meeting of 22nd instant.

Submitted Government Notification No. 5018, dated 11th July 1893, relative to the rules for the importation of petroleum in bulk.

This had been circulated to the Trustees as directed in their resolution No. 239, dated 1st August 1893.

Read minutes of the Trustees.

Resolution,—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd August 1893, forwarding, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 455, dated 20th December 1893, statements comparing the work at the stores for the last ten years and stating that the increase in the work took place after 1886, and that comparing 1892 with 1886, it will be seen that there is quite enough extra work to justify the retention of the extra clerk.

Read proceedings of the Establishment Committee recommending that, as the work of the Stores Department has been increased by the Trustees' decision, that the Port Officer is to get his coal and oil by indent on the Engineer, instead of independently, they need not press for any reduction in the establishment at present.

Resolution,—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th August 1893, forwarding tenders for the construction of the proposed pier at Ballard Road, with the recommendation that the lowest tender, which is that of Messrs. Bulkley and Co., may be accepted and that the level of the berm be raised a foot above H. W. Ex. S. Tides as shown in red on sheet No. 3, and stating that there will probably be little danger of displacement to the berm surface under pneumatic pressure produced by rising swell or impinging waves if the pitching is freely vented.

Resolution.—The lowest tender—that of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. should be accepted as recommended: The berm should be raised to one foot above H. W. Ex. S. Tides, as shown on sheet 3 of the drawings. The Engineer should arrange for the provision of such vents as he may consider necessary.

Read letter from Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons, dated 15th August 1893, addressed to the Docks Superintendent, requesting that extra fees be not charged on their 1,125 cases of brandy ex s. s. Formosa as, owing to the riots in the city, they could not get a cart or a coolie to remove their goods from Saturday, the 12th inst.

Read memo. from the Acting Docks Superintendent, No. 5,159, dated 15th August, 1893, stating that, owing to the riots, merchants were unable to clear their goods, and enquiring whether extra fees are to be charged for the 12th and 14th inst.

Read memo. to the Acting Docks Superintendent, No. 2,814, dated 16th August, 1893, intimating the chairman's approval of the exclusion of the 12th and 14th August, from calculation for extra rent.

Resolutin.—Approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th August 1893, forwarding correspondence with the Engineer as to two buildings marked A and B on plan No. 3889, B 6, which are in the line of the road now under construction at Mazagon Reclamation, and must be removed, and recommending that building A be removed altogether, but as building B is the stable of the Traffic Inspector of the Mazagon Estate, another building, in lieu of it, consisting of a coach-house, one stall and a house-keeper's room over the coach-house be constructed of old material at the north-east corner of the Inspector's compound, the site occupied at present by an old corrugated iron shed, which should be removed.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 18th August 1893, stating that he has sufficient second-hand material available to construct a stable and coachman's room as recommended by the Traffic Manager, but that the living room should be on the ground floor, and estimating the cost at Rs. 350.

Resolution.—The removal of the temporary buildings marked A and B on the plan and of the shed in the compound of Port Trust building No. 46, is sanctioned.

2. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 350, of the cost of erecting a new stable in the compound of Port Trust building No. 46, is sanctioned to the debit of the provision for contingencies in the estimate for the new road.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS WERE LAID ON THE TABLE.

Letter from Messrs. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E., I. C. S., and W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E. dated 15th August 1893, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, on the forenoon of that day.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th Aug. 1893.	For week ending 18th Aug. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	10	11
" " out of "	11	22
" transported	13	12
" attended to	2	1
" warped	2	...

Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks:—

A PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	9
" left	6	11
" remaining in dock	9	9

B VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	3
" left	3	4
" remaining in dock	11	12

C MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 19th Aug., 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
s s Siam	3,068	1 day

THE following is the text of a memorandum from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce;—Great interest has been provoked by the statement made by Reuter of the views on the question of Exchange propounded by Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons. The matter attracted the attenton of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and on Monday last they sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—"The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having before them the remarks lately made in Parliament by the Under-Secretary of State as reported by Reuter under date London August 19th, to the following effect: Begins. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Russell, replying to Mr. Gibbs, said the Government were unable to give any undertaking regarding their action with reference to the sale of Council Bills. It must depend on the amount and the rates of tenders. The India Council fixes no minimum below which no tender for Bills will be accepted. Tenders for advertised amounts will usually be taken if the rate offered is not below the market rate. Ends. Respectfully beg to inquire if this telegram correctly interprets the policy of the Viceroy's Government. The Committee believe that a reply would help to relieve the present uncertainty and embarrassment caused to trade generally."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon Mr. Justice FULTON.)

A CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S BAD LAW.

IMPERATRIX VS. LUIS FRANCIS.

THIS was a reference by Mr. S. Hammick, Session Judge of Ahmednager, reporting the proceedings of Captain H. Welman, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednager, who convicted the accused of refusing to let his conveyance for hire, section 22 of Bombay Act 6 of 1863; and fined him Rs. 8, or in default to suffer one week's simple inprisonment.

Mr. Hammick, in making the reference, said no charge had been prepared, but he gathered from the proceedings that the man was convicted, in that he, being an owner of public conveyance (tongas) refused to let his conveyances to the complainant, Captain Duffin, who was desirous of hiring them. Mr. Hammick was of opinion that the conviction and sentence were not warranted by law, Section 22 of the Act punishes the misconduct of the driver or other attendant of a public conveyance plying for hire. The accused, however, was not the driver or other attendant of the conveyances in question, but was their owner. The Cantonment Magistrate considered that accused was responsible for the acts of his servants when they were employed for his benefit. Mr. Hammick remarked that this doctrine might be applicable where there was a suit for damages, but not in a criminal prosecution for personal misconduct. Also under section 22, the driver or attendant is punishable for misconduct if the public conveyance is plying for hire. In the present case, it was midnight; the establishment was closed; presumably everybody had gone to bed, and the conveyances were not plying for hire. In no sense, therefore, was the accused the driver or other attendant of a public conveyance plying for hire. Mr. Hammick suggested that the conviction be quashed.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the decision of the court, said—We agree with the view taken by the Sessions Judge, who has referred this case, and think that the conviction purporting to be under section 22 of Bombay Act 6 of 1863 was wholly bad. Our attention has been called to criminal reference 33 of 1881, in which this court, while agreeing with the Sessions Judge of Belgaum in the view taken by him of section 22 of Bombay Act 6 of 1863, and of a conviction recorded by the Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum under that section, declined to interfere, as section 35 of the Act debarred this court from reversing the conviction. We are of opinion on consideration that we are not bound by that ruling to refrain from interfering in such a case as the present. The words of section 35 are "no conviction under this Act... shall be open to appeal or reversal by any other court;" and these words must mean no conviction of any person, punishable under this Act. In the present case, the person punishable under section 22 is "the driver or other attendant." The magistrate has convicted the owner of the conveyance, who might have been a hundred miles away when the alleged offence was committed, because he considers the master responsible in a criminal court for the acts of his servants. Such a doctrine is, as the Sessions shows, clearly wrong, and thus there is no conviction of any one punishable under section 22 of the Act. Having regard to the above admitted facts, and apart from a consideration of the question whether an Act of the Local Legislature could take away from the High Court, powers of revision which may be exercised under the Act of Parliament, as well as under the Code of Criminal Procedure, we direct that the conviction and sentence be set aside, and that the fine if paid, be refunded.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLING A BEGGAR WITH A STICK.

IMPERATRIX VS. WILLIAM KEEGAN.

THIS was a review of the proceedings in this case of Mr. C. E. Frost, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who, in April last, convicted the accused, employed in the Postal department, of causing death by a rash act, and fined him Rs. 30, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Maganlal L. Shroff, appeared for the accused.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, directed notice to issue to the accused to show cause why the conviction should not be altered, and why the sentence should not be enhanced, or why the proceedings before the District Magistrate should not be quashed and committal to the Court of Sessions should not be ordered.

It appeared that, on the 12th February last, the accused, being much bothered by beggars at the shop of Temuljee at Ahmedabad, threw his stick at one of the beggars, named Moolya Lalla, with such force that it hit him in the head with the point and made a punctured wound, which caused the death of the beggar. There was some doubt whether the deceased fell at the time or not, but it appeared from his fathers' evidence that he was able to walk home. He appeared to have been insensible from the next day and to have died in hospital without speaking. The accused admitted the offence and pleaded guilty, saying it was an accident. The district Magistrate said there was no doubt that there was no intention to injure the deceased or to cause his death; and considering the position of the accused, whose pay was only Rs. 100 a month, Mr. Frost, thought that the case would be met by a fine of Rs. 30.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering their lordship's decision in the matter, after hearing counsel, said: We do not agree with the District Magistrate that it is doubtful from the authorities whether the case would come within section 323 or section 304 A. He found the accused threw his stick at deceased with such force that it hit him in the head with the point and made a punctured wound, which caused the death of the deceased. According to that statement of the facts, injury was intentionally caused to the deceased, and thus the case could not come within section 304 A. Under the circumstances, we must set aside the conviction, and sentence recorded by the District Magistrate on the 17th April 1893, and direct that the accused be committed to the Court of Session on charges framed under section 304 (second part) and 323, leaving it to the Sessions Court to determine what offence, if any, was committed. Counsel for the accused has argued before us that all the facts have not been fully brought out. On this point, we express no opinion, as it will be open to him as well as to the prosecutor for the Crown, to examine all the witnesses in fuller detail. Accused to be admitted to be at liberty in his own recognisance, to the amount of Rs. 500, to appear before the District Magistrate.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. VYSHUKHANDASS ATMARAM presided at the third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Surat City Press Company, Limited, held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 2 Dean Lane. The following directors' report together with the resolutions embodied in it, was approved and adopted.

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 1893, and which they ask you to pass. Office accommodation was greatly needed in the press factory and your directors have supplied that need by building an office in the press compound costing Rs. 6,486-10-7. As no co-operation for an uniform ginning rate could be effected in the Surat districts this year, the directors regret to observe that the rates for ginning ruled very low throughout the season, and in consequence this branch of your property has not been able to show satisfactory results. Your press turned out 12,289 bales, and from the statement of accounts attached, it will be seen, that the company has made a profit of Rs. 7,821-12-0 which together with the balance of last year makes up a total of Rs. 9,156-13-3, out of which your directors have carried Rs. 3.000 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,156-13-3, available for distribution. Out of this sum your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 14 per share, being 7 per cent. per annum on the capital, be paid to the shareholders, free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 5,250-0-0, and that the balance of Rs. 906-13-3 be carried over to next year's account. The Company's Buildings have been insured as under:—The Press Building Rs. 15,000 the Office Building Rs. 7,000, the Ginning Factory Building Rs. 7,000, the Ginning Factory Machinery (except Engine and Boiler) Rs. 11,000. The engine, boiler and machinery in the press factory are not insured.

Under Article 110 of the Articles of Association, one of your Directors, Mr. Mowjee Samjee, retires from the Board, but is eligible for re-election.

BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Narandass Purshotumdas occupying the chairs. The following report submitted by the directors was passed.

Your directors beg to lay before you the Annual report of the company with the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 30th June 1893, and which they ask you to pass. The number of bales pressed at your presses at Pallej and Agra, amount to 11,250 and 12,060 respectively. A joint-working agreement was entered into by the several press factories at Agra on the 29th November 1892, fixing the rate at Rs. 3-6-0 per bale, including hoops and gunnies, but prior to the above agreement a good deal of work was done at very low rates, and consequently your directors regret to observe that the benefit of the higher rates could not be fully secured. This fact coupled with a short cotton crop in Agra has greatly affected the profits of the company for the year under review. From the statement of accounts attached, it will be seen, that the net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 9,475-4-8 including the sum of Rs. 895-8-6 brought forward from last year, out of which your directors have appropriated Rs. 1,200 to depreciation account, and and Rs. 1,000 to reserve fund account, and from the balance they recommend a dividend of Rs. 12 per share absorbing Rs. 7,200, free of income tax, carrying Rs. 75-4-8 over to next year's account. Your Buildings have been insured as under:—The Pallej Press Building at Rs. 15,000. The Agra Press Building at Rs. 25,000. The engines and machinery of both factories are not insured. Messrs. Narandas Purshotumdas and Nanu Narayen Kothare, two of your directors, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The usual resolutions having been adopted, a customary compliment to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

A SMALL boy has made the journey from a village near Memel to Posen hanging under a railway engine. When he felt hungry he left his place at some station, begged some food, and resumed his position. On being discovered at Posen he was found to be quite black with dust and soot, except two white rings round his eyes. Otherwise he was perfectly well.

Holloway's Pills.—Factory Operatives and Workers in Manufactories.—The remarkable remedies which have been discovered and perfected by Thomas Holloway, and which have for more than fifty years been successfully used in every quarter of the globe, are especially useful in all the manifold ailments which afflict those who by reason of their occupation are confined for years, or all their lives, in crowded buildings and workshops. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are associated remedies, the former restoring the vital powers when diminished, and always acting as an efficient blood purifier, whilst the latter relieves local maladies, checks inflammation, and acts as a cleansing and healing agent in cases of bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers and unhealthy sores of all kinds.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE last news from Kelat is that Gohur Khan has retired into an almost impregnable fort, after firing and plundering several villages and proclaiming himself as Khan of the State. The camp at Kelat has been fired into once or twice, but the pretender's followers will probably disperse rapidly now that their leader has drawn off. Posts are to be established at Mungachar and Mastung to ensure quiet. The two squadrons of Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad will march at once from Rhindli up the Bolan to clear out any marauders who may be hanging about the Pass.

FEVER is slightly on the increase in Peshawar, but is not of the same malarial type as last year, being more probably induced by the warm days and cool nights we are having. Cases are slight, and yield easily to treatment.

THE row between the 5th Bengal Infantry and the police at Benares was more serious than at first reported, and they did come to blows. One policeman is said to have been killed, while another lies in a precarious state; and several others, including the Kotwal, were more or less injured. Of the Native Infantry four men are in hospital. These, it is said, were not concerned in the disturbance, but returning home from a different quarter of the city were set upon by the police.

ONE result of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's recent visit to Ballia and Azamgarh, writes the *Pioneer*, has been to bring into question the suitability of the head-quarters stations in both of those districts. In the former case the question has been raised for some years back (and threatens to be settled) by the river Ganges, which is encroaching so fast upon the site of the station that any year now a high flood might make its evacuation necessary. It would be no great loss probably if such a thing happened, for the station is at the extreme verge of the district, and this, as the district has no railway, must be a great inconvenience. The station of Azamgarh is situated certainly in the very heart of that district, but it again is forty miles from the railway, and the roads being inferior cavalry or mounted police would be a necessity for the control of the country if it was again to relapse into disorder. What these districts seem most to want, however, is a line of railway run right through them down the Gogra-Ganges Doab. The country is so rich and the people so well-to-do, that it is difficult to believe that such a line would not prove remunerative although closed at one end; and it could hardly fail to be of moral benefit to the bigoted and litigious population of this tract, by bringing them into connection with the outer world and offering them outlets for their energies and savings other than the law-courts. This is one of the cases in which a provincial light line might at any rate be better than nothing; although a broad-guage feeder to the Oudh and Rohilkhand would be much better, if the money will run to it. But the question no doubt will be promptly opened at Naini Tal.

THE Tanjore Water Works scheme appears to be progressing. The Manager of the Tanjore Municipal Office arrived in Madras the other day with Rs. 25,000 to pay for and take over the pipes supplied by the Sanitary Engineering Department.

IT is understood that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock have consented to patronise the Fancy Dress Ball which it is proposed to hold in the Victoria Hotel in October, in connection with the Madras Nursing Home. Their Excellencies have also expressed satisfaction at the progress which the nursing scheme is making.

THE Government of India has called upon the Madras Government to submit proposals for the formation of a Veterinary class at a station in this Presidency for the instruction of officers and men, on any terms thought suitable, the cost not to exceed Rs. 6,500 per annum. We understand that Bangalore has been selected as being the most convenient station in every respect.

WHEN they interfere in matters relating to the interests of India, there is really nothing whatever to choose between Radical and Conservative politicians. The other day, writes a contemporary, we had Mr. Chaplin doing his best to inflame the native population of India by talking of the Currency Act as a gigantic deed of spoliation: because, as Mr. Chaplin thinks—an extremely open question it is really—the Indian Government's measure makes against the international bimetallism in which he is interested. Now another prominent irresponsible, Lord Randolph Churchill, is tilting against the Bengal survey, by introducing to the *Times* a letter he has received from a native gentleman in Bengal on that subject. He does so, he explains, not because he is able to endorse the statements of the writer, but because "these Indian land questions" receive too little attention being "shrouded in official secrecy." Applied to the Bengal land question this criticism is truly appropriate? After the commissions and reports, the reports and commissions, the minutes and digests and despatches that have been given to the world all in elucidation of this notable question, to say that it is "shrouded in official secrecy" is certainly a satire upon the fame of official literature. With just as much reason, observes the Allahabad paper, we might complain that the Differential Calculus is shrouded in official secrecy, because only a small fraction of mankind have the opportunity and capacity for making themselves acquainted with it.

THE terrible destruction that has occurred to roads and bridges on the route between Rawalpindi and Gilgit must surely impress on Government the barefaced and self-evident fact that its communications with the distant outpost of Gilgit, not only by post, but also by telegraph must always remain precarious. The road and bridges will doubtless soon be repaired, but a similar destruction may occur any year, and possibly at a time when it is all-important to maintain uninterrupted communication with Gilgit and the frontier. Persisting in carrying the mails and telegraph *via* Kashmir is unwise, and everyone is convinced, who knows both this and the Kagan Valley route. But if the authorities are in doubt, let them appoint a commission to report on both routes. We have little hesitation in predicting that the Kagan Valley road would be unanimously recommended. Moreover, the dicision to adopt it would be to the advantage of Government from a financial point of view, to say nothing of the advantages to the service and the officers stationed in those out-of-the-way parts—to say nothing also of the increasing garrison.

THE total demand of Excise revenue of the Madras Presidency for the month of April, 1893, amounted to Rs. 15,92,687, of which Rs. 11,74,544 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,18,143, or about 26 per cent. to be collected.

THE Madras Government has recently adopted the practice followed in Bombay of allowing an officer proceeding on privilege leave to prefix gazetted holidays to it if his absence involves no formal transfer of charge in the way of taking over money or the like.

THE line of telegraph from Srinagar towards Gilgit, which has been built by the Burzil Pass route, cannot, as was recently stated, be finished this working season, as labour is no longer available in Kashmir, owing to the late inundations. Mr. Olphert, the officer of the Telegraph Department in charge of the work, had 1,200 men under him before the floods; now he has less than half that number, and in a little time he will be left with 250 or 300 engaged in India itself. All that he can do, therefore, is to lay the wire into Astor, whence the old Kashmir line onwards to Gilgit will be used during the winter. Under the orders of Mr. Brooke, head of the Indian Telegraphs, the new line has been built in the most solid and careful manner. Wherever possible the route has been at a height which will minimise the effects of avalanches. The posts are of the strongest kind, and the wire of a strength sufficient to stand a great weight of snow. It will be tested by the coming winter's storms and the snow-slides of the spring, and thus its weak points will reveal themselves. When the summer comes round any defects which may have become apparent will be remedied and work will be resumed on the Astor-Gilgit section, which should be completed next June. Meanwhile the new route by way of the Khagan Valley and Chilas will not be overlooked. When Mr. Olphert has finished at Astor, he will probably return to the Punjab *via* Chilas, roughly reconnoitring the country with a view to seeing how a line could be put up. The Khagan Valley is destined to become the route to our important outposts on the north-west borders of Kashmir, and the telegraph must be built along it and over the Babusar Pass.

ATTENTION is called by the Excise Commissioner of the North-West Provinces and Oudh to the very considerable increase which took place last year in illicit distilling. Not only was the number of persons prosecuted larger than in the preceding twelve months, but several officers are said to have recorded their belief that illicit practices prevail or have sprung up in districts which show few or no cases "because the police will not or cannot unearth them." An instance is quoted in which a speculator openly set up and worked an illicit still at a place where a number of labourers had collected to excavate a tank. The village chaukidar connived at the proceedings, and the fraud on the revenue was discovered only by accident. A still in full working order was even seized in a house in Benares, and there seems reason to belive that the cases which have been brought to light, are merely an index of what is going on in almost every part of the province illicit distillation appears to be often resorted to in order to secure spirit of greater strength than the present rules allow. This has led in some cases to detection, but the number of undiscovered stills is probably very considerable, and the profits to be made out of them are so large that the evil will be very difficult to cure.

POPE's line, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," is beautifully exemplified in a recent number of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, where, among the "Art Notes," it is stated that at a recent sale three Turners, two Ruysdaels, and a David Cox fetched very high prices, and that nine pictures *by Cassiobury Park*, like the others, the property of the late Earl of Essex, realised upwards of £16,000. Cassiobury Park is not the name of a painter, but of one of the stately homes of England.

A NATIVE was admitted into the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on Saturday with tetanus. He had been suffering for a number of years from a chronic disorder and consulted a fakir, who, for a small remuneration, consented to undertake his cure The money having been paid the fakir blessed a bone splint which he inserted into the flesh of the patient's arm. On Tuesday night this piece of bone caused paralysis of the arm, and Paraminik was removed to hospital, where the bone, which was found to be a slender splint about one inch in length, was successfully removed. Lockjaw, however, supervened and the poor man's condition was considered critical.

ONE of the Kabul refugees who accepted the Amir's offer and returned to Kabul must be sorry he did so. His name is Muhammad Aman Khan, and he returned by himself to Kabul. He was promptly arrested, because it was thought that by not bringing his family with him he gave evidence of intended treachery.

THE Mussoorie Branch of the Delhi and London Bank is instituting a civil suit against the Raja of Sirmur.

A MURDER was committed in the Hoshangabad District not very long ago, and as the facts are peculiar some notice of the details will not be out of place writes a corespondent. A Rajput tenant owed a Pundit some money on a bond: a suit was instituted by the Pundit, and the Rajput maintained that he had paid off the debt, but neglected to take back the bond, and consulted the patwari as to his line of defence. The patwari pretended to be a great friend, and promised to get him out of the scrape, but asked for some consideration for his trouble. The Rajpoot consented; the wily patwari made the Rajpoot tenant understand that some cultivators bordering on his holding had encroached upon his land, and the patwari, it appears, said that he would be satisfied if the tenant would pass a sale-deed in his favour for the land encroached upon by the trespassers, and that he would then litigate against the trespassers. In drawing out the sale-deed it seems the patwari included the land actually in the possession of the Rajput tenant. The sale-deed was formally registered without a hitch. Some time after the patwari sued the tenant for the land in his possession, on the ground that it was sold to him for valuable consideration. The tenant then discovered the trick, but it was too late. The real facts were kept out of the Civil Court, and the result was that the patwari succeeded, and the tenant was ousted from his holding. The Rajpoot tenant took this to heart, and his manner became sullen, and one night he went to the patwari's khalian where he found the patwari sleeping, and murdered him with an axe.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Saturday before Mr. Justice Sale, sitting in Chambers, one Ramlall Agurwallah was brought up under a warrant to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for debt. The Judgment debtor stated that he had a large family, and most of the children were very young. His family would starve if he were sent to Jail. His lordship regretted that the only course open to him was to commit him to Jail. The Judgment-debtor then stated that he was a habitual opium eater, and begged the Court to make an order that the use of the drug might be permitted him during his stay in Jail. If his lordship did not make this order he would certainly die. The judgment-creditor ought to make an extra allowance for the opum. His lordship referred the prisoner to the medical Officer in charge of the jail who was the proper person to make such an application to. He had no doubt that if it was necessary for the debtor's health, the medical officer of the jail would make the order. His lordship committed the prisoner.

THERE was a slight disturbance at the Sailors' Home at Calcutta on Thursday night between a West Indian and a European seaman who had got into the former's bed during his absence in town. The West Indian on his return hustled the intruder out with very scant ceremony, and this led to a fight which soon became pretty general. Since then there had been constant skirmishing between the European and West Indian seamen at the Home, and it finally became necessary to telephone to the Police Compound for an extra force of European Police to prevent a breach of the peace. A West Indian named Wood, who had been badly hurt, was removed to the Medical College Hospital with several wounds on his head, and his eyes badly bruised. It was impossible to identify his assailants. A European seaman, who was drunk and disorderly, and was very abusive towards the Superintendent, was expelled from the Home and afterwards arrested by the police. The strong force stationed at the Home prevented any further hostilities there. It was then rumoured that the rival parties intended settling their differences at Colinga Bazar on Saturday night. News of the intended fight having reached the Superintendent of the Reserve Force, some European and native police were despatched early in the evening to Colinga Bazar, where, however, everything was as quiet as could have been wished. At eleven o'clock the order to return was given, and only the one European constable, who nightly does duty there, was left on his beat. Extra men were also told off for Sunday night, but nothing out of the common occurred.

THERE is a local tale told of the Earl of Fife, the boon companion of George IV., which, now that his successor, the Duke, is at his Banffshire home, Duff House, is appropriate, according to the *Sun*, and as the story has not previously appeared in print. The old Earl, when out walking one day, came across a poor man breaking stones by the roadside. "Oh! Adam, Adam!" was his reiterated complaint. "What is the cause of of your outcry against poor Adam?" was the query of the Earl. "To think that had it not been for Adam! and Eve's curiosity, man would not have been forced to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," was the reply. "Well, my man," rejoined the Earl "come up to my house; I will undertake to give you a good dinner every day so long as you can refrain from inquiring what may be in one certain dish, over which a cover shall be placed." "That's easy enough," was the reply. The man ate his dinner, in accordance with the agreement, for some weeks, but one day the fatal curiosity which tempted our father and mother in the Garden of Eden overcame the Earl's *protégé*—just to have one peep under the dish. But no sooner was the thought carried into execution than a mouse jumped from under the cover. The dinners, of course, were discontinued, and the man returned to his stone-breaking not quite so ready to rail at the folly of Mother Eve as before the temptation had been placed in his way by the Earl of Fife.

A SERIOUS railway collision occurred on the 30th ultimo afternoon near the bridge, at the nineteenth mile between Batu Tiga and Klang. On Sunday afternoons the train leaves Klang 15 minutes after the arrival of the s.s. "Sappho" at the wharf, carrying passengers and mails to the Capital. At 2-10 p.m. a goods train leaves Kuala Lumpor for Klang. These two trains are supposed to pass each other at Batu Tiga Owing to some extraordinary blunder the down train left Batu Tiga and the up left Klang at about the same time. Both station masters found out that a terrible mistake had been made soon after the trains had left. It was too late then; a collision was inevitable. There was just a possibility that the trains might meet in the straight and be able by slowing to lessen the shock, but it was not to be; not until their engines were within thirty yards apart did the drivers sight each other. Both reversed their gear and one driver succeeded in jumping off. With a crash the two trains met. The first carriage on the mail train was a first class for Chinese; this was shattered to bits, one occupant being killed on the spot and 14 more or less injured. The next carriage was the 1st class for Europeans. Mrs. Wishart, a visitor from Singapore, received a violent shock. Mr. George Bellamy, District Officer of Kuala Selangor, had his collar bone broken, and his face considerably damaged. Mrs. Reyne and Mr. Spence Reyne, town surveyor, were also in the carriage, but were not hurt. The carriage was so curshed, however, that no one could get out until assistance came.

THE pale, reddish skinned elephants, with light-coloured eyes, presenting the characteristics of the albino, so highly honoured in Siam as "white elephants," are extremely rare. During 517 years and the reign of 89 kings, only 24 have been captured. The last was taken in 1881. He was covered with mud, and the hunters did not know of their good fortune until some of it had been rubbed off. They were ennobled, received presents of land and money, and they and their descendants, for three generations, were exempted from Royal corvees. There are actually nine white elephants in the palace of Bangkok. Two of them are remarkable for their giant tusks, which touch the ground. The capture of a white elephant is regarded as a happy augury. A royal road is hewn through the forest for his passage to the river, down which he proceeds to the capital on a raft decked with flowers and precious stuffs. He is met by the King and his great officer of state, and led in solemn procession to a temporary stable, where he remains for two months to effect his purification and get rid of evil spirits; the priests meanwhile bless him, confer upon him his title, and make him swallow his name written on a sugar-cane loaf. Then he is installed in his permanent home, where he is adorned with jewels, approached with prostrations, and ministered to with reverence, eating from platters of gold, and drinking from vases of silver. The costliness of his reception and maintenance has given rise to the well-known proverb touching a gift which proves expensive to the recipient, a proverb, by the way, eminently applicable to such occupants in [illegible].

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

UNDER the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society Mr. J. L. Robertson delivered a lecture on the "Ideas of Justice," on Saturday, the 19th instant. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan presided. The president, in introducing the lecturer, said that the lecturer was a true friend of the Indian student, and that he had no doubt that the lecture would be listened to with interest. The lecturer in the first part of his lecture referred to the importance of justice, as a principle governing the social life of mankind. A sufficiently-intelligent community could exist without generosity, without benevolence in absence of enemies without courage; even perhaps without natural affection except that of parents for offspring; but it could not be maintained for a day unless it observed justice. The lecturer then alluded to the vagueness of terms in constant use. For the purposes of his lecture he set aside all subordinate and derivative meanings of the term "justice," and confined its application to the branch of ethics which it denominates. The philosophic enquiry in this department, said the lecturer, had been two-fold as to the binding source of justice, and as to its final analysis. The first line of enquiry involved the determination of the grounds of moral obligations in general; and that would at once lead to interminable discussions ever renewed concerning "conscience," "innate notions," "utility," &c. In the second, of all writers two stood prominent, Plato among the ancients, and Herbert Spencer among the moderns.

In the Dialogue in Plato's Republic, Socrates disposed of several faulty definitions advanced by different characters, and was in the end urged to attempt the determining of the true characteristic of justice. Justice might be predicated of a State as well as of an individual. Socrates therefore laboriously traced the rise of a State to discover in the process the rise of justice. The State was an ideal one, though modelled closely in many respects in historical constitutional types. The final result was commonwealth consisting of three classes. The producers, the auxiliaries or standing army, the rulers or guardians selected from the oldest, ablest and most patriotic auxiliaries. Having thus built an ideal State, Socrates sought to discover in what part justice lay. A State rightly organized must be perfectly good; if perfectly good it must be wise, brave, temperate, and just. The wisdom of a State resided in the rulers; courage in the auxiliaries, temperance in no particular class since it was diffused throughout the entire State that something which enabled those three to take root in the State and preserved them intact was justice, which, therefore, was to be defined as that which taught every body to attend to his own business without meddling in that of other people, which, thus fused the three classes, and kept each in its proper place. Conversely the essence of political injustice lay in meddling with restless spirits. These results were easily applicable to the individual man. The State consisted of individuals. The three principles in man, the rational, the spirited, and the concupiscent, corresponded to the three classes in the State, the guardian, the auxiliary, and the productive. Herbert Spencer understood ethics, as dealing in its largest sense with "conduct," including in the latter term all acts adjusted to the attainment of an end. The proper understanding of "conduct" and of its evolution was therefore necessary for the study of ethics, or any of its branches of which justice was one. The last stages of the evolution of conduct were displayed by the highest type of being living in the presence of his fellows. Assuming that existence was desirable those acts were called good which were well-adjusted to self-preservation, which were conducive to the bringing up of progeny capable of complete living; and which furthered the complete living of others. Preservation of species must take precedence of that of individuals, and among adults benefits must be directly proportionate to merit or power of sustentation, and during early life inversely so. Considering the species composed of adults only throughout the sub-human or "animal life" the law that each individual received the benefits or the evils consequent upon its own nature and conduct held good. In other words no agency interfered with the law of the "survival of the fittest." This was according to Spencer the law of "sub-human justice." This was necessarily imperfect, but higher the organization the lesser the imperfection. In gregarious creatures not only passive but active co-operation was discernible. A "rogue" elephant was expelled the herd; an idler beaver was excluded from the community; and rooks were known to tear in pieces the nests of those purloining sticks from neighbouring nests. In creatures of a yet higher order individuals were sacrificed for the general good. Monkeys sent advanced guards; and bull bisons surrounded the herd of cows during the calving season. The human life from the evolution point of view, was a further development of the sub-human life, and therefore human justice was a further development of sub-human justice; the two foregoing parts of a continuous whole. Setting aside the qualifying effects of pity, generosity, &c., the laws of justice were more pronounced in the human life. Qualifications of the laws of justice belonged to "Ultimate Ethics" and not "Abstract Ethics," with which Spencer dealt. That all types of men must mould themselves to the requirements imposed by the exigencies of life, was an inference based on organic evolution. By that process, sentiments, appropriate to social life, were produced; among which one of chief importance was the sentiment of justice. The egoistic or selfish sentiment of justice proceeded in the continual desire for liberty displayed alike by animals and men. The altruistic or unselfish sentiment of justice resulted from the dread of retaliation, adverse public opinion, legal punishment, and the growth of religious thought. The altruistic sentiment contained two elements—(1) the positive, implied by each man's claims to unimpeded action and its benefits, and (2) negative, implied by the consciousness of the limits due to the existence of other men having similar claims. Having thus analysed and described the nature of justice, the lecturer said, the analyses and descriptions of the two great thinkers were evidently unsatisfactory expressions of our own "ideas of justice." He therefore turned to Aristotle, Cicero, and St. Augustine, Moore, Bacon, Bellamy, the Roman Jurisconsults and to Kant, the father of German Transcendentalism, to see if they materially supplemented our knowledge of the ideas of justice. Failing there, the lecturer turned to Christian Ethics. Christ had given two maxims—(1) Do unto others as you would that they should unto you; and (2) a corollary, love thy neighbour as thyself. In Christian ethics, love both human and divine, so far from excluding righteousness or justice, could exist without it. That is perceived through wisdom, without which love would be blind. By it love was brought in unity with divine justice. Spencer had himself confessed that evolution as a guide fell far short of expectation; but that was due to complexity of social conditions. However, evolution failed, said the lecturer, the great fact remained, that it subserved no requirements of man in his individual life, and that it gave no directions in the domain of positive beneficence or love. If so, we might rightly complain that Spencer gave us ashes, when we looked for bread. The lecturer concluded by stating in words of the learned Danish Bishop Dr. Martenean, "as love cannot exist without wisdom and justice, so both are incomprehensible without it," a truth unknown to the pre-Christian.

The customary vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION AT TANNA.

A MEMORIAL signed by six hundred official and other residents at Tannah has been addressed to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, setting forth the inconvenience and trouble they are put to, owing to the insufficient protection against the sun and rain, afforded by the shed or roof over the railway station platforms, at Tannah, and the absence of any covering to the overbridge. "We hope," the memorial goes on to say, "that you will be pleased to take immediate steps to remedy the inconvenience complained of. The station is one of the oldest stations on the line. when it was built, the roof over the platforms was considerably longer than it is now. But about thirty years ago, *i. e.*, few years after it was constructed, a part of the shed was burnt down by fire, and the burnt portion was cut away, and it has since remained in its present state. This roof, we are sorry to say, does not cover even three carriages of the train stopping under it. In most stations at least half the train is under shelter. From time to time, we have been given to understand, that the station was soon to be rebuilt, so we did not like to trouble you with our complaints. But now, that the overbridge has been constructed without extending the old roof so as to cover the bridge and the way leading to it, we cannot help bringing the matter to your notice, and hope that you will kindly take the trouble of inspecting the premises personally, and satisfying yourself about the propriety and reasonableness of our demands. When the overbridge was not constructed, we could cross the lines under cover. But as the crossing of the lines is now strictly prohibited, we are obliged to walk in the rain or sun, out on to the open platforms and overbridge. The wooden steps of the latter naturally become slippery, when wet in rainy weather, and passengers, who on the arrival of a train, are perhaps hurried and anxious to reach it, are very liable to fall and injure themselves. It is also difficult to cross the overbridge, situated as it is open to strong winds from all sides, and we leave it to you to imagine the inconvenience caused to ladies and children on a rainy day. We would therefore urgently solicit that you will take immediate steps, for the construction of even a temporary roof over the platforms, and also a roof over the bridge, until permanent structures can be completed.

Tannah, August 25.

MR. BOYD, one of the inspectors of schools in the Western Division of Scotland, writes in his report just issued: "On one matter I regret to have to remark unfavourably. I have been impressed with the frequency with which, in visits without notice, I have found the 'tawse' in the teacher's hand, or on the desk, as if he (or she, for I think I have seen it oftener with women than with men) had been recently and quite habitually using it. Against reasonable punishment, when occasion requires, I have nothing to say, but it is a very elementary truth that the constant flaunting of the instrument in the face of the scholars, besides being a confession of weakness, is fatal to all discipline worth the name."

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DURAND MISSION.

A CORRESPONDENT wiring from Peshawar on Tuesday says:—Two very handsome grey Arab stallions of high caste have arrived here from Bombay, as presents to the Amir from the Indian Government.

Owing to the difficulties concerning transport it is improbable that the Hotchkiss guns imported by his Highness can be forwarded to him at present. The smallest case weighs something like nine maunds, and there are about 300 of these cases: so however much the Amir would like them, and however willing the Government of India would be to oblige him, it is almost certain that they could not be got ready to go with the Mission under any circumstances.

Colonel Elles is expected here to morrow, and the other officers of the Mission (local term Missionaries) will probably be all assembled not later than Friday next. The arrangements are as nearly as possible complete, and notwithstanding the strain put upon it at such short notice, the Peshawar Commissariat has shown its ability to meet the run admirably. The necessities of the situation have compelled work from very early morning to the last bit of daylight, and after that office work for some hours.

The Mission will have a double set of camp equipage, so that there will be neither delay nor undue exposure in marching. As the ground will be got over quickly the camp equipage has been kept very light, for although with a double camp the total only amounts to 64 tents, plus one shamiana for durbars. The number of followers will be 276, or thereabouts. Arrangements have been made to provide 45 riding mules, presumably for the use of some of the Moonshis and native gentlemen accompanying the party. Three ambulance tongas are also to go. The reception of Sir Mortimer Durand at Landi Kotal will probably cause a halt there of some three days. A thoughtful thing has been done in the selection of a dozen Mahomedan Pashtoo-speaking dooly bearers, for use in case of sickness occurring, but as every native going has been or will be subjected to the strictest possible medical examination before starting, it may be hoped that there will be little necessity for the use of these.

A later message says Colonel Elles arrived from Simla yesterday to complete all the arrangements for the Kabul Mission camp. The camp will be ready to start by the 24th, but the Amir has not as yet intimated that the preparations for the reception and supply of the Mission within his territory have been completed. Lieutenant Manners Smith arrived yesterday from Abbottabad, having just marched in from Gilgit to join the Mission. General Kinloch has come down from Cherat to speed the Mission on its way. The Hurroo break still causes much inconvenience, as no night train runs between Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Travellers have to tranship and cross the Hurroo in boats at midday, though there seems no reason for not running at night. The Hurroo is no obstacle, and men drag the boats across wading. The want of rolling-stock on the Peshawar side is perhaps the reason. Everything appears very quiet in the Khyber, and on the route to Kabul; and rumour has it that the Amir's preparations are being pushed on.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	68 68	57 71	56 43	55 34
Friday, August 25th	0 39	0 11	0 13	0 13
Total	69 07	57 82	56 56	55 47
Total fall to August 25th, 1892	64 73	56 80	55 59	53 13
Total fall to August 25th, 1891	74 40	53 59	56 13	50 45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·652	S E	3	96·0	81·6	72	..	21·76	+1·58
Agra	29·658	S E	6	94·5	81·4	73	0·15	17·38	−3·87
Cawnpore	29·685	E S E	5	91·0	79·1	80	..	41·26	..
Allahabad	29·620	E S E	9	91·9	79·3	87	0·05	30·58	+5·89
Jhansi	29·630	S S E	5	90·9	77·7	93	0·10	18·78	−10·52
Jacobabad	29·692	Calm	1	107·4	82·6	67	..	1·53	−1·19
Karachi	29·674	W S W	8	83·0	77·8	85	..	7·36	+1·79
Jeypore	29·651	N N E	2	91·3	74·9	79	0·12	18·05	−1·17
Ajmere	29·677	Calm	1	91·4	76·5	84	0·07	16·17	−5·71
Deesa	29·679	W	6	94·3	78·7	73	0·01	21·04	+3·71
Ahmedabad	29·680	N W	2	83·3	75·1	98	0·70	30·90	..
Bhuj	29·658	W N W	16	90·5	77·4	83	0·02	11·32	−3·90
Rajkot	29·722	W	14	91·4	77·6	78	..	20·17	−3·19
Veraval	29·747	W N W	9	84·5	78·3	87	..	10·65	..
Neemuch	29·660	N E	6	81·8	72·6	85	0·10	25·98	+3·56
Indore	29·666	N W	6	73·5	69·1	99	0·61	23·04	+[illegible]
Saugor	29·590	E S E	4	87·3	74·1	91	0·34	38·78	+6·[illegible]
Jubbulpore	29·639	Calm	1	86·9	75·1	84	0·42	49·61	+6·[illegible]
Hoshangabad	29·617	S	2	81·3	73·7	98	0·94	28·30	−11·[illegible]
Khandwa	29·657	W	15	75·7	73·2	95	0·33	16·38	[illegible]
Raipur	29·638	S S W	3	87·8	74·6	92	0·73	31·93	[illegible]
Nagpur	29·622	W S W	9	85·3	74·4	92	0·32	27·37	[illegible]
Amraoti	29·683	W N W	6	79·6	70·8	93	0·41	20·67	[illegible]
Akola	29·677	W	11	76·5	72·7	93	0·23	14·87	[illegible]
Surat	29·713	N W	1	87·0	75·6	89	0·11	34·56	[illegible]
Malegaon	29·719	W S W	8	82·9	73·1	89	0·02	7·49	[illegible]
Bombay	29·780	W	15	85·9	77·3	86	0·26	49·08	[illegible]
Poona	29·793	W S W	14	77·6	69·4	84	0·04	20·18	[illegible]
Aurangabad	29·746	W S W	5	76·9	69·7	82	0·15	14·24	..
Sholapur	29·765	W N W	10	87·2	70·5	82	0·07	12·53	−3·19
Ratnagiri	29·813	W S W	7	82·9	73·9	90	0·33	69·04	−15·85
Belgaum	29·836	W	1	71·8	69·4	90	0·31	24·11	−6·25
Goa	29·853	W	8	80·1	71·4	95	2·29	64·28	..
Karwar	29·857	W	2	80·9	73·1	89	1·42	71·26	−24·76
Mangalore	29·901	Calm	3	80·3	70·9	91	0·74	77·33	−13·33
Calicut	29·925	N N W	6	74·2	71·6	87	1·00	65·69	−10·30
Cochin	29·938	N N E	M	81·8	74·6	87	0·02	43·95	−19·89
Bangalore	29·920	W S W	10	78·2	64·9	91	0·14	15·12	+2·72
Secunderabad	29·747	W	13	80·7	70·8	81	0·0	25·15	+8·74
Masulipatam	29·745	N W	9	87·6	75·0	91	0·10	16·17	−3·52
Bellary	29·830	W	11	83·0	70·1	77	0·30	12·02	+6·40
Cuddapah	29·824	S W	..	89·0	73·8	81	..	24·30	+13·30
Madras	29·807	W	10	94·7	80·1	69	0·24	9·28	−1·10
Coimbatore	29·879	S W	11	85·8	72·3	78	..	3·41	−0·43
Trichinopoly	29·864	W	12	93·0	78·3	61	..	5·16	−0·87
Negapatam	29·843	W	4	92·5	78·8	51	..	12·90	+5·22
Colombo	29·943	S W	11	85·5	77·5	69	..	13·80	−1·8[illegible]

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·31 (67·60); G. T. H.=0·11 (52·19); St. G. H.=0·13 (53·27); C. P.=0·20 (49·08).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly at Neemuch and has increased briskly at Raipur. Elsewhere it has changed by moderate or small amount in either direction. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West-Provinces and at Neemuch, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Khandwa, Bombay, Secunderabad, Bellary, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and Secunderabad, and 14 at Akola and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Dessa and Rajkot, and 6° to 10° below it at Indore, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Bellary. The minimum temperature variations do not exceed 4° in either direction anywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere Rain has fallen over a large portion of the country, but the amounts received have been small in most cases. Karwar received 1·42" and Calicut 1·00" while Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Jeypore, Deesa Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jabalpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras received light to moderate showers. The monsoon gradient slightly exceeds its normal strength on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay, and conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers there. Abnormals indicate that a shallow depression exists near Nagpur and shows a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly direction. The weather is hence slightly disturbed, and rain in light or moderate showers is probable in all districts, except Sind, the Punjab and the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

Fridays observations:—The barometer has fallen in Burma, Assam and North West India but risen elsewhere, changes are generally small and the general distribution is unchanged, reading highest in Malabar and lowest in Central Provinces, and gradients rather steep. Winds blow from normal monsoon directions and force fresh to strong in southern and western India. The mean temperature has generally risen and the heat is greater than usual, except in the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras. The highest maximum is 109° Multan. No rain has fallen in the Punjab and Sind and very little in the Gangetic plain and south Madras, elsewhere the fall is general and on the west coast heavy. The following are the principal amounts, Silchar and Goa over three inches, Tavoy, Marmugao and Mercara over two inches and Cuttack, Karwar and Calicut over one inch.

METEOROLOGICLA OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th August, 1893.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·697
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	343
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	11·40
" " year	55·47
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 25th August	0·0

* From midnight to midnight.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c. [illegible] and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Silverton, 1,723 tons, captain J. S. Tonkin sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, captain R. Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passingers.

The s s Inchbarsa, 2,668 tons, captain F. S. Major arrived in harbour yesteday from Rangoon (12th August), with a cargo of rice. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Kola s	Rickford	Busreh, Aug 13.
	Inchbarsa s	Major	Rangoon, Aug 12.
	Lombardy s	Tyndall	Jedda.
	Landaura s	Magenis	Calcutta, July 22.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kerbela s	Watkeys	Calcutta, &c.
	Hydaspes s	Gordon	Genoa.
	Silverton s	Touken	Karachi.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

August.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Blue Cross s	Smith	Alexandria.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
16	Assyria s	Gillett	Bombay.
	Lord Bagnor	Davie	Colombo.
18	Etolia s	Jones	Aden.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
		Enwright	Bombay.
19	Etona s	Holman	Liverpool.
20	Reltor s	Fowler	Liverpool via Bombay
	Rufford Hall s		

DEPARTURES.

August.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Mab s	Rasmussen	Port Said for orders.
16	Assama s	Smith	Liverpool.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
17	Assyria s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Lobelia s	Owen	Antwerp.
18	Hochheimer s	Allerholt	Hull.
19	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Gerter, Holman, A. McHinch & Co., for Dunkirk.
" Blue Cross, Smith, Ralli Brothers, for Amsterdam.
" Lord Bangor, Davie, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
" Etolia, Jones, W. Cooper & Co., for Liverpool.
" Etona, Enwright, Sanday Patrick & Co., for Port Said for orders.
" Beltor, Holman, W. Cooper & Co., (not known.)
" Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir C. Forbes & Co., for Liverpool

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s. (Bombay)—67 cwts cotton, unpressed, 279 cwts wool unpressed 945 cwts rapeseed, 725 cwts jowaree, 73 cwts rice, 432 cwts barley and 1,230 corges skins.
Simla s. (Bombay)—19 cwts cotton unpressed, 3 cwts wool unpressed, 1,869 cwts jowaree, 1,590 cwts rice for transhipment.
Leander s. (Dunkirk)—35,592 cwts rapeseed, 42,000 cwts wheat.
Manica s. (Hamburg)—605 bales cotton, 53,141 cwts rapeseed, &c, 10,605 cwts bones.
City of Khios s. (Liverpool)—109 bales cotton, 52 bales wool, 25,060 cwts wheat, and 89 corges hide.
Mab s. Port (Said)—81,200 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Ehrenfels s. (Hamburg and Antwerp)—20 cwts steel.
Niagara s. (Liverpool)—50 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Mab s. (Aden)—54 tons coals.
City of Khios s. (Liverpool via Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods (foreign), 770 pieces white goods, (foreign), 20 pieces prints (foreign), 500 lbs grey goods (foreign), 2 cwts steel.
Mecca s. (Bombay)—110 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,003 lbs grey yarns (foreign).
Java s. (Bombay)—5323 pieces grey goods. (foreign), 17,131 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,873 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,420 pieces prints (foreign), 2,800 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 39,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 8,495 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 15 cwts steel.
Gertor s (Aden)—10 tons coals.
Assyria s (Bombay)—250 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,148 pieces grey goods (Indian), 300 pieces white goods,(foreign) 3750 pieces prints (foreign) 51 cwts iron bar, &c, 5 cwts copper, 25 cwts yellow metal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 24.

Smith, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 25.

Pollok, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Pollok, Capt, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Hay, Major, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, to England.
Austin, Lt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th August.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 11th instant and posted to "D" Company:—No. 3449 Vol. E Gordon, No. 3450 Vol. J Barry, No. 3451 Vol. J. J. Barry, No. 3452 Vol. E. Bearcroft, No. 3453 Vol. R. D. Carson, No. 3454 Vol. J. Allen, No. 3455 Vol. E Mathews and No. 3456 Vol. G. H. Wallace.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th August.

1. The following drills will take place next week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 29th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 30th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 1st proximo, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 29th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 30th instant 8-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 1st proximo, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 24th instant and posted as follows:—No. 344 Gunner W Harvey, No 2 Sub-division No 1 Company; and No 345 Gunner G Price, No 4 Sub-division No 1 Comany.

3. All members in possession of arms, ammunition or equipment are requested to return the same to Head-Quarters at once.

4. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 1st Sept. is granted to Sergt N Randle.

5. Corpl D Wilson will take charge of No 4 Sub-division during the absence on leave of Sergt N Randle.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

18th Bengal Infantry—Lieut G Pennefather-Evans, South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

Major R L A Pennington, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, 7th Circle, is appointed Chief Instructor, School of Musketry, Chungla Gully, vice Capt Woollcombe, relieved.

Corps of Sappers and Miners—Major J C Tyler, R E, attached to the Military Works Dept, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned passed the examination by the Lower Standard in Pushto; Capt A H Mason, D S O, and Lieut C H D Ryder, Royal Engineers; and Lieut A K Hudson, 17th Bengal Cavy.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in the Parwatiya (colloquial) language at Landsdowne:—Lieuts F A Kingston, W R Brakspear, and C S Eastmead, 2nd Battn, 3rd Goorkha Rifles.

In G O C C No 449, dated 25th May 1893, page 329 in the second line for Lance Duffadar Keera Singh, 5th Benagal Cavalry, read Lance Duffadar Kure Singh, 5th Bengal Cavy.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut P Fitz W Fitz Roy, No 25 Company, Southern Divn, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battn East Surrey Regt—Lieut F H Moline, for four months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—26th Bengal Infy—Lieut A K Blair, Offg Wing Officer, for six months, to Mussoorie, to study the Native languages, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major W H, Dick-Cunyngham, V C, 2nd Battn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Delhi, vice Willcocks, vacated.

6th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut C H M Doughty, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

6th Punjab Infy.—Lieut T C Plowden, Wing Officer on probation, 6th Bengal Infy and supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Sikh Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Bernard, seconded for appointment as Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay.

Lieutt A E Dallas, wing Officer, 5th Madras Inf and supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Sikh Infy, to be Wing Officer, vice Browne, deceased.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major C A K Hall, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned passed the lower standard examination in Persian, on the 3rd, 8th or 10th July 1893:—Majors F. H. Maturin 1st Battn East Surrey Regt; and W O'Harris, 20th Punjab Infy; Capts H E Stanton, D S O, Royal Artillery; P Malcolm, 2nd Battn 4th Goorkha rifles; and C H U Price, 27th Bombay Infy; Lieuts A Mullaly, Commissariat Dept; and F C Turner, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers; 2nd-Lieuts J W O'Dowda, 1st Battn R W K Regt; H E Herdon, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt; and B E Crocker, 1st Battn R I Fusiliers; Lieuts R E Cheyne, 8th Bengal Cavalry; J S M Shea, 15th Bengal Lancers; H G B Raitt, 7th Bengal Infy; R L Carnegy, 17th Bengal Infy; W S Eardley-Howard, 29th Punjab Infy; A B Lindsay, 1-4th Goorkha Rifles; R W Falcon, 4th Sikh Infy; P J Miles, 4th Punjab Infy; C C Fenner, 6th Punjab Infy; W Hudson, 2-5th Goorkha Rifles; E Le-Messurier, 6th Bombay Cavy; and G E J Perry, 6th Infy Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned have passed the examination noted against their names:—Behar Light Horse—Troop Sergt-Maj F S Pech, Corpl R W Coryton, and Trooper G T Hennessy. Surma Valley Light Horse—Sergt A Cooper, Lance-Sergt J Lees and Trooper R W Ely-Roe—Para 91, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

Corps of Sappers and Miners—2nd-Lieut E H E Green, RE, attached to the Military Works Dept, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Lieut W Babington, R E, is transferred from the Bengal to the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.

With reference to G O C C No 389, dated 6th May 1893, Lieut W S Traill, R E, is posted permanently to the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd-Lieut B Atkinson, Royal Artillery.

The leave in India, on private affairs, granted to Sub-Condr G Calli, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Sialkot.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut and Adjt A R Burrowes, 1st Battn Royal Irish Fusiliers, is hereby extended to the 28th Nov.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

King's Own Scottish Borderers—2nd-Lieut H J P Browne, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 1st Battn 5th Goorkha Rifles for six months, to Murree to study the Native languages.

Liverpool Regiment—Lieut W B Hickie, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 28th Punjab Infy, for two months, to Darjeeling, to study the Native languages, in extension of the four months language leave to Calcutta already granted him.

29th Bengal Infantry—Lieut J H Grant- Wing Officer, for three months, to Lucknow and Naini Tal, to study the Native languages, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Lieut A C J Campbell, Middlesex Regiment to proceed to Gibralter to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, is cancelled.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W.-Provinces, and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr W Shakespear, Depy Conservr of Forests, in charge of the Ganges Forest Divn, Central Circle, privilege leave for two months, from 2nd September.

Mr H Kavanagh, Dist Supt of Police, Pilibhit, privilege leave for three months.

The Revd L Klugh, Chaplain of Jhansi, privilege leave for three months.

Mr G R C Williams, Offing Commer, Agra Div, privilege leave for one month.

Mr C W Whish, Magte and Collr, Jaunpur, privilege leave for one month and seven days.

Mr L A S Porter, Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for six weeks.

Lieut-Col W P Harrison, Depy Commir, Kheri, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 24.

10 p.m. ... ... 80·0

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

8 a.m. ... [illegible]
10 a.m. ... [illegible]
2 p.m. ... [illegible]
4 p.m. ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

The stringency in the London Money Market, which showed some signs of amelioration in the middle of last week has, on the contrary, increased meantime; and a Reuter's telegram, to hand late last evening, reported a further advance of one per cent., in the Bank of England rate, bringing it to the high level of 5 per cent. The London financial telegram of last evening, through the same channel, advises a further rise of ½ per cent., in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, say to 4¾ per cent., the rate on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, remaining at 4½ per cent. Consols were unchanged at 97 5-8; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¼. Four per cent., Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent., lower, at £65¼. The price of Bar Silver declined ¼d., to 34⅜d. per oz., and in New York, the metal was a cent cheaper, at 75 cents, per oz.; with demand Exchange on London a cent higher, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 436,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 75·25 cents, per oz. The Exchange Banks buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2½d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £140,000 in Silver (making close upon £400,000 shipped this month) and £10,000 in Gold—all for this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·36¼.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday, again showed an increase of one per cent., during the week in the Bank's Reserve, which thus stood at 45 per cent., of the Liabilities.

The Wheat Market was dull yesterday, and the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool gave way ¼d., per cental, to 5s. 7d., Ex Quay. The Linseed Market was firm.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals quiet, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at Wednesday's enhanced quotation of 4¼d., per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d., to 3-64d., lower, the extreme quotations being 4 7-64d., for August-September deliveries, and 4 5-32d., for December-January. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York declined 1-16 cent. yesterday, to 7¼ cents; and September Futures were 10 points lower, at 7·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Here nothing whatever has been done to-day in Cotton for export; but the Mills have taken 700 bales, consisting of 200 Sheagaum, at Rs.187; and 100 each of Amli Ginned, at Rs. 200; Broach, at Rs. 200; Rampur, at Rs. 195; Damurgaum, at Rs. 208; and Julgaum, at Rs. 172¼ per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT still remains quiet, and again to-day very little has been done for export; but prices still remain without any change.

SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has further advanced half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-9-6 to Rs. 7-11-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	729	bales.
Wheat	11,556	cwts.
Linseed	3,732	"
Rapeseed	6,794	"
Poppyseed	603	"
Castorseed	587	"
Rice	535	"

FREIGHTS have shown rather more activity to-day; and business has been done for Dunkirk, at 17s.; Hamburg, at 17s. 6d.; and Marseilles, at 16s. 3d., per ton—all for September shipment. A steamer is also reported to have been fixed for September loading; but the terms of her engagement have not transpired.

EXCHANGE has again been weaker to-day owing to the large payments by the Government to the Exchange Banks for their Silver. Rates opened weak and unsettled at 1s. 2 11-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 ¾d., for Demand, and 1s. 3d., for three months' sight Credits; but soon receded, for the Bank media of remittance, to 1s. 2 5/8d., and 1s. 2 11-16d. respectively. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 3d., to the end of November, 1s. 3 1-32d., for December, and 1s 3 1-16d., for next year, at which several rates we have heard business being done; the market closing very firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3d.	"
Francs	do.	1·58½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and falling, and a further decline of 5-16 per cent. has been established in the price of Fours, at 105 3-16 for cash, and 105¼ for the coming settlement, at which quotations the market left off this evening, not to re-open till Monday, the *Cocoanut-day* holiday falling to-morrow. The new 3½ per cent. Loan is quoted ¼ per cent., lower, at 96¼.

SHARES.—This market is lifeless, and quotations are unchanged with the exception of an advance of Rs. 2¼ per share in Lackmidas; and a decline to the same extent in Maneckji Petit Mill shares.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....Aug. 27th, 1h. 31·2m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 26	The Cocoanut Holiday. Cricket: Gymkhana vs Poona. Back Bay Baths, Hughes' Cup Race, 5 p.m.	5 44	6 19	11 13m 11 1a	4 18m 5 14a
Sun. 27	13th Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 44	6 18	11 42m 11 41a	4 50m 5 44a
Mon. 28	Cricket: Presidency vs Parsees.	5 44	6 17	— 0 12a	5 37 6 13a
Tues. 29	Cricket: Presidency vs Parsees.	5 45	6 17	0 20m 0 43a	6 12m 6 41a
Wed. 30	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. The Sun Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m. Khangaum Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Bullaugh Mills Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Byculla Club, Half-Yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 45	6 16	0 58m 1 15a	6 45m 7 10a
Thur. 31	Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 3 p.m.	5 45	6 15	1 37m 1 48a	7 18m 7 41a
Sept. Fri. 1	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Assam.	5 45	6 14	2 20m 2 23a	7 53m 8 20a

* Left Aden on Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRTEETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 27.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Celestis.—Hymns 156, 313 and 222.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 163, 261 and 277.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Newton in F.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service).—Hymns 31, 182 and 263.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Hymns 281, 172 and 634.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 281, 255 and 292.
Ps. 145, Second Version.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 201, 183 and 313.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 307, 292 and 21.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 233 and 257.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 339, 390 and 31.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instructions by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for Church expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. Brown.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Rev. J. Brown.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
Byculla (Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 191, 282 and 230.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 522, 172, and 225.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
[illegible]
[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARRAN—August 16, at Ferozepore, the wife of D Farren, Joint District Engineer, Ferozepore and Ludhiana, of a daughter.
LEHURAUX—August 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Irenee E Lehuraux, of a daughter.
PRICE—August 13, at Wakefield, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr G H Price, Punjab Police, of a daughter.
PATIALA—August 20, at Kasauli, Her Highness the Maharani of Patiala, of a Kaur Sahib, permaturely.
ROWLEY—August 14, at Kanderapara, E B S Railway, the wife of J Rowley, W M O, and daughter of the late F Mills, of a son.
RASHLEIGH-BERRY—August 20, at Calcutta, the wife of E R Rashleigh-Berry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEVERLEY—July 19, at Bath Henry, Frere, only son of Mr Justice Beverley, aged 21.
CRESSWELL—August 21, at Sam Sing, Western Dooars, Julpigoorie, Henry Thomas Cresswell, of typhoid fever.
COTTON—August 5, at Lahore, suddenly of heart disease, David Cotton, of Wickham Market, Suffolk Deeply regretted, in his sixty-seventh year.
DE WILTON—August 18, at Kasauli, Julie Helen, the beloved wife of Lieutenant A de Wilton, Indian Staff Corps.
KENNION—August 17, at Mozufferpore, Wilfrid Maitland, son of Colonel T E Kennion, late Bengal Artillery.
RADFORD—August 6, at Myingyan, Alfred Thomas Dodd Radford, son of the late Sub-Condr Geo Radford, aged 18 years and 5 months.
VINCENT—August 15, at Goruckpore, Agnes Adelaide Vincent, widow of the late Claude Vincent.

THIRD EDITION.

THE FULL NARRATIVE
OF THE
MAHOMEDAN
AND
HINDU RIOTS
AUGUST 1893
IN BOMBAY,

As it appeared from Day to Day in the *Bombay Gazette*,

Details of the fighting; the occupation of the City by the Troops, and Blue Jackets; the services of the Volunteer Corps; Meetings of the Mussalmans and the Hindus; Correspondence; opinions of the Press;

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Albert Buildings, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893.

THE two bulky volumes which Lady Burton has written in memory of her husband contain a full account of the life of one of the most remarkable Englishmen of the century. Whether a loving wife is quite the best person to write her husband's life is a question on both sides of which much might be said. Lady Burton's work illustrates on a large scale the advantages and disadvantages of such a biography. Her love and admiration lead her into extravagant eulogy of her hero, and often, we are sorry to say, into depreciation of others who seemed to stand in his path as rivals. On the other hand, under the guidance of the same feelings, she has a far deeper insight into her husband's character than anybody else could possibly have, and is able to reveal the deeper and tenderer feelings hidden beneath the mask of cynicism which he habitually wore in the presence of the world. Also we think that hardly anyone but a devoted wife would have taken such immense pains in ransacking Sir Richard Burton's papers in order to recover every fragment that might throw light on the obscurer portions of his career, and certainly no one else could be so familiar with his thoughts and deeds during the latter part of his life. The result is a full and exhaustive account of Sir Richard Burton's life and character from which the reader may obtain a true idea of the man. For he can easily discount the extravagant expressions of praise due to wifely partiality and form his own opinion of Burton's character and services to the world from a consideration of the narrative of his actions. In giving an account of his sayings and doings Lady Burton appears to be absolutely truthful and to keep back nothing essential. Indeed she was required to do so by her husband's expressed wish, than which there could be to her no higher human obligation. When he was dictating to her the history of the first forty years of his life, she would sometimes ask "Do you think it would be well to write this ?," and his reply was always "Yes! I do not see the use of writing a biography at all, unless it is the exact truth, a very photograph of the man or woman in question." Lady Burton carries out most faithfully the letter and spirit of this injunction, and the consequence is that she has given the world without suppression or distortion most abundant materials for forming an opinion of one of its most remarkable, if not quite one of its greatest, men. Some have blamed her for introducing so much about herself into her husband's biography. This is surely a very unreasonable criticism. Lady Burton was a very important element in her husband's life. She was not like so many conventional wives of eminent men, who merely attend to the nursery and domestic affairs. It was her pride to be the companion of her husband's active life and his devoted fellow-labourer. They fenced together, swam together, travelled together, and assisted each other in literary work. When a riot was imminent in Damascus, Sir Richard went to defend the city and left his wife as his second in command to defend the village of Bludan in Anti-Libanon, where their house was. She raised the Union-Jack on the roof, disposed her retainers in martial array armed with rifles, revolvers, and bowie knives, and, if an assault had been made, would have given a good account of the assailants. Besides all this she distinguished herself as a writer of prose and poetry and still more by her exertions in the cause of humanity to animals. If Burton was a remarkable man, his wife was also in her way a very remarkable woman, and all that she says about herself is a distinct addition to the interest of her biographical work.

Sir Richard Burton's fame mainly rests upon what he achieved as an oriental linguist and as a traveller. Of those who have during the nineteenth century risked their lives to open up the dark parts of the earth's surface, no man has done more than Burton. The account of his adventurous explorations in Arabia and Africa and of his experiences in the various out of the way parts of the world that he visited at different periods of his eventful career can be read in his own writings. Lady Burton had to arrange the story in chronological order and fill up the gaps from her personal knowledge and from her husband's journals. The life of such a man is so crowded with events that it could not by any means be compressed into a moderate sized volume without sacrificing important facts. Perhaps, if Lady Burton had carefully avoided repetition of the same facts given in different narratives, she might have reduced the biography to more manageable dimensions; but on the whole she has certainly erred on the right side. In such a case redundancy is preferable to abridgement. From the full length picture given of Burton's travels and diplomatic work, supplemented by the minute details of his home life and of his personal characteristics we are able to form a correct estimate of his character. It is easy to see why he was not a very popular [illegible] society. Like Byron he delighted in shocking people by representing himself as even more rebellious against the ordinary rules of respectability and conventionalism than he really was. It gratified his sense of humour to tell all sorts of extravagant stories about himself, and to see from their faces that his hearers believed implicitly every word they heard. An English missionary at Damascus writes that "he was always saying things to frighten old women of both sexes and to make servant maids stare. He took great delight in shocking goody people and in effecting his purpose he gave free rein to his imagination." It was owing to this practice that those who met him at clubs and dinner parties often had such terrible tales to tell of his cruelty and immorality, all based on an entirely fictitious foundation. Nor was he very considerate of the feelings of others. He was fond of good music, but we are told that "if anybody proposed a little music at evenings at home, and a girl got up and nervously warbled a ballad about banks and butterflies, he used to put his hand to his stomach and walk out of the room." Such a man could hardly be a general favourite in society. He resembled Nelson in being jealous and suspicious of his superiors in official rank, and in being adored by those who served under him, whether they were Arabians or Africans or British soldiers and sailors. He not only resembled Nelson in being more fitted to command than to obey, but also in his love for children. A West Indian merchant on his return from an interview with Nelson exclaimed "Good God! if I did not find that great little man of whom everybody is so afraid, playing in the next room, under the dining table, with Mrs. Nisbet's child." The Damascus missionary, from whom we have already quoted, tells a very similar story of Burton. Himself unseen, he saw in his drawing-room a strange spectacle that he could never forget. The missionary's little boy was in the room alone with Burton, who was making for his amusement the most hideous faces and uttering a suppressed howl between the bark of a hyæna and a jackal. The child stood riveted to the floor as if spell-bound and fascinated, like a creature about to be devoured. Suddenly a very wonderful thing happened. The little boy, with a wild shout of delight, sprang into the monster's arms, and the black beard was instantly mingled with the fair curls, and Burton was planting kisses all over the flaxen pate." Just at this moment an Arab servant, who had been sent by Burton to fetch the missionary, appeared on the scene and was greeted with a furious volley of the most abusive epithets in the Arabic language for his delay in returning. The whole story is an epitome of the contrasts between the various elements in Burton's composition, of which we may well believe in reading Lady Burton's biography that the darker elements were unduly exaggerated by his own tendency to represent himself to strangers as worse than he really was, and that behind the mask of contemptuous cynicism there beat a noble heart capable of deep affection and full of fiery indignation against all forms of oppression and cruelty.

To Bombay readers of Burton's life one of the most interesting portions of the book will be the account of his first visit to India. He landed in Bombay in October 1842 immediately after the conclusion of the Afghan war, and gives a very jaundiced account of Western India as it appeared to him at this time. Even the bay appeared anything but beautiful in his eyes, and is described as "a great splay thing, too long for its height," whatever that may mean. He landed in a wretched shore boat at the unclean Apollo Bunder and passing through the shabby doorway of the dingy old fortifications (the epithets are not ours but Burton's) put up at the British Hotel in the Fort. This hotel was an abomination. The rooms were like horse boxes, and drunken acquaintances amused themselves by looking over the partitions, till he was sick with rage. Dr. Ryan, the surgeon of the garrison, came to his rescue and enabled him to move from this foul hotel to the sanitarium facing Back Bay, in the place where the Marine Lines are now situated. However, he was not much better satisfied with his new abode. The five or six thatched cottages of which the sanitarium consisted were "places in which an Englishman tolerably well off would hardly kennel his dogs and the usual attendants were lizards and bandicoot rats." The sea-breeze came tainted from the shore where the Hindus burned their dead, and, to defend themselves against the effluvium, the residents of the sanitarium slept with bottles of cognac placed under their beds, in order that, like Mrs. Gamp, they might drink in the night when "so disposed." Bombay society had few attractions to offer except indigestible dinners in a Turkish bath. At the head of it were two great madam-sahibs, who were politely distinguished by the subalterns as "Old Mother Plausible" and "Old Mother Damnable." Religious opinions went to extremes of belief and unbelief. "The religious were marvellously religious and the irreligious were no less marvellously irreligious." Military society was divided into castes. The Artillery despised the Cavalry, the Cavalry the Line, and the Queen's officers looked down upon the Company's officers as nothing better than armed policemen. From this social devil's cauldron Burton presently escaped by being ordered to Baroda. The voyage northward in a *pattymar* was delightful and he landed at Bassein, Broach, and Surat on the way. Baroda however did not make much amends for Bombay. The station was commanded by an infirm old brigadier with no wife and a native family, who neither received or gave dinners, and was eventually dismissed from the service for beating the chief of the bazaar about the head with a leg of mutton. At the mess hard drinking was the order of the day. Beer had about this time begun to assert itself against brandy. Some of the officers got through daily a dozen of heavy Bass or Allsopp, or what purported to be such, in addition to other liquors. They not only drank beer, but thought beer, and Burton, who found little pleasure in their society, plunged hard into the study of the native languages, at which he worked twelve hours a day. It should be mentioned that when Burton revisited Bombay and Western India in 1876, he took a much less gloomy view of life and society. No doubt in the interval between his two visits, the conditions of Indian life had improved. Also on his second visit he had his wife with him, and her presence and cheerful company must have been an effectual antidote against gloomy thoughts.

THE *Times* has at length made the wonderful discovery of a fact patent to every one in India for the last two months, that the Secretary of State could obtain all the money needed by the India Office by issuing Treasury Bills at three, six, and twelve months. Undoubtedly Lombard Street would have been very happy to take such bills, and at much less than six per cent. which is the amount of the loss sustained by the downrush of exchange caused by the mismanagement which has created such widespread and legitimate indignation in India. It does not need the wisdom of Printing House Square to convince the Government of India that their difficulties will be greatly aggravated unless the rupee comes to represent sixteenpence in terms of gold. It was with that intention, as Mr. Sleigh, the President of the Bombay Branch of the Currency Association, showed conclusively in the letter which we published yesterday, that the Government of India announced that rupees would be given for sovereigns at the mints at the rate of 1s. and 4d. It would be absurd to fix that rate as the value of rupees in India, if the Secretary of State was expected to sell the same rupees for one and threepence in London. The clear presentment of the fact submitted by Mr. Sleigh on the part of the Bombay Committee of the Association to the Government of India, supported as it is by such a body of opinion, should greatly strengthen their hands. There can be no question whatever that the situation has been gravely aggravated by the imposition of additional burden of a crore a year involved in the payment of an exchange compensation allowance to non-domiciled officials. No one can suppose that the Government would have asked the sanction of the Secretary of State to a proposal entailing so heavy a charge on an empty treasury but for the belief, reason-[illegible] the success of the measures adopted in June to fix exchange of one and fourpence. The Government of India would have thought twice and three times before submitting a proposal involving the expenditure of another crore per annum had there been any reason to anticipate that the Secretary of State would have nullified the results anticipated from the Currency legislation of June 26.

THE Government Resolution in review of the report on the administration of Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1891-92 comes rather late in the day. The report itself was forwarded to Government on the 31st August of last year, and almost twelve months have elapsed before the Resolution is issued from the Secretariat. The general constitution of the Local Boards remained unchanged during the year, as it had not been considered advisable, nor is it now, to extend the franchise to the District of Panch Mahals, Thar and Parkar, and Upper Sind Frontier, or to the talukas in Kanara and Nasik from which it has been up to the present withheld. In several boards the number of members has increased owing to the establishment of new Municipalities or the growth of population in old Municipal districts. In the Karachi and Thar and Parkar districts three new taluka local boards were formed during the year in localities where formerly there was only one board for two talukas. Government congratulates those interested in Municipal self-government in the fact that, in Khandeish, Nasik, and Sholapur in the Central Division, non-official members are taking greater interest in their work and attending meetings more regularly. But as a set-off against this comes a complaint, that in the northern division there was a falling off in the attendance of non-official members, except in Surat and Thana. The percentage of voters availing themselves of the franchise is generally low, and Ratnagiri has gained an unenviable notoriety in this respect. The revenue generally of local boards has increased, and the expenditure also, for most of the boards have been engaged in works of public utility. Still the closing balances were good without unnecessarily grinding the rate-payers; but in some cases Government thinks they were higher than necessary, and a little homily is addressed to boards which have offended in this respect. His Excellency has to find fault with the boards for their trifling grants towards the provision of medical aid, and he trusts the subject may receive the consideration it deserves.

THE third Industrial Conference will meet at Poona on Saturday, the 2nd September, and continue for three days. Following the example of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Managing Committee have endeavoured to induce Municipalities and Local Boards to interest themselves in industrial progress. With that view the Government were asked to invite the local bodies through the Collectors to send representatives, and they have acceded to the request. It is hoped that the Boards will avail themselves of the invitation. In such matters it is only the first step that is difficult; if representatives are once sent to the Conference they will be sent every year. Mr. M. B. Namjosi, in asking the Government to help in this direction by inviting the leading mofussil Municipalities and Local Boards to send representatives to the Poona Conference, pointed out that a movement which has for its object the practical development of the welfare of the community by advancing technical education and making an industrial survey of the districts, may fairly claim the co-operation and sympathy of all who are interested in the material advancement of the people. It is to be hoped that the more advanced and enlightened Municipalities and Local Boards will set a good example in this direction, and respond with alacrity to the invitation to take part in the Industrial Conference, so as to strengthen a movement, which has already done much useful work in the Deccan.

MR. KEIR HARDY, M.P., is undoubtedly a gentleman of an original turn of mind, and in his parliamentary duties occasionally goes off the beaten track, in his endeavours to better the condition of the classes he is supposed to represent. In his efforts to adjust the balance between work and wages, he has stumbled across the fact that the British Government treats its unskilled labourers worse than pigs. At a mass meeting at Woolwich, he told his audience that Parliament voted £50,000 a year to be expended in the supression of swine fever. Half that sum would raise the wages of the unskilled Government labourer to twenty-four shillings a week, but, Mr. Hardy continued, they would have to hold a lot of meetings and agitate a long time before they would get Government to treat human beings as well as they treat pigs. It would be an effective cry in the rural districts when the next General Election is on "Give us a Government that will treat us like pigs!"

THE Secretary of State having sanctioned the proposal to increase the strength of the Bombay Police establishment by 290 officers and men, a Resolution of Government giving effect to that proposal will be issued in a few days.

ABOUT six hundred prisoners were to be tried yesterday in connection with the Bombay riots. Special arrangements had been made at the County Jail and Esplanade Police Court for their trial. In consequence of a representation by legal gentlemen that no opportunity had been afforded for the prisoners to consult their legal advisers, the trial was further adjourned until Monday next.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE arrived at Peshawar on Tuesday, by invitation of General Kinloch to perform inoculations for cholera.

BEFORE Captain H. Welman, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, Louis Francis, an owner of some public conveyances, was convicted of refusing to let his conveyance for hire and was fined Rs. 8, or in default to suffer one week's simple imprisonment. Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, referred the proceedings in the case to the High Court to have the conviction and sentence quashed. Section 22 of Bombay Act 6 of 1863 punishes the misconduct of the driver or other attendant of a public conveyance plying for hire. The accused was not the driver or other attendant, but the owner of the conveyance in question. It was midnight when the demand for the conveyance was made; the establishment was closed; everybody had gone to bed; and the conveyance was not plying for hire. Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton, before whom the reference was considered, agreed with the view taken by Mr. Hammick, and thought that the conviction was wholly bad. The conviction and sentence were set aside, and the fine, if paid, was ordered to be refunded to the accused.

IN February last William Keegan employed in the Postal Department at Ahmedabad, being much bothered by beggars while he was sitting in the shop of one Temuljee at Ahmedabad, threw his stick at one of the beggars with such force that it hit him on the head with the point, making a punctured wound, which caused the death of the beggar. Keegan was tried before Mr. C. E. Frost, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, for causing death by a rash act and was fined Rs.30, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton, on a review of the proceedings, caused notice to issue to the accused to show cause why the conviction should not be altered, and why the sentence should not be quashed, or why the proceedings before the District Magistrate should not be quashed, and a committal to the Court of Sessions should not be ordered. Cause has been shown on behalf of the accused: and their Lordships have now set aside the proceedings before Mr. Frost, and have directed that the accused be committed to the Court of Sessions on charges fraomed under Section 304, second part, and Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. Accused was to be bailed meanwhile.

THE s. s. Lombardy, 1726 tons, under the command of Captain J. F. Tyndal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Karachi. She left Jeddah with 940 pilgrims on board, out of which 695 pilgrims landed at Karachi, and 231 were brought to Bombay. There were fourteen deaths between Jeddah and Karachi from various causes.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th August 1893 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 34,565 maunds and Rs. 19,240 in the earnings.

THE total expenditure of the United States Government during the past fiscal year on what may be called the war power, including pensions and the army and navy, was upwards of £30,000,000 dollars—far more than [illegible] the entire cost of the Government, and [illegible] the military expenditure of either F[illegible] Germany.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROGRAMME OF THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is stated that in deference to the wishes of the Government of India the Opium Commission will first take evidence in London, and that their first meeting will be held on the 5th September.

THE PAYMENT OF THE BILL TO BE DIVIDED.

The departure of the Commission for India will probably be delayed until November.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Kimberley, replying to Lord Stanley, said that Lord Salisbury had proposed that India should pay half the expenses of the Commission, and he thought the proposal a reasonable one, but nothing had yet been definitely settled.

THE BRITISH CEREAL CROPS SHORT IN QUANTITY.

The British cereal crops are of good quality, but deficient in quantity.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

In the Commons last night Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, announced that another vessel will replace H. M. S. Linnet, at Bangkok.

The *Times* states, that M. De Vilers, the French Envoy, has refused to allow M. Prolin Jacquemyns the Siamese Foreign Minister, to take part in the negotiations between himself and the Siamese Government.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Lieutenant-General James Robert Gibbon, Royal Artillery, and Colonel Charles Wodehouse, Bombay Staff Corps.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 24.

The s.s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 18th August, arrived here at 11 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Aug. 24.

The s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 18th instant, left here at 5 p.m.

THE REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

It is notified that the Regimental Debts Act 1893 will come into force from October 1st.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Lieutenant Lovell (22nd Bombay Infantry) is to be officiating Wing Officer of the 5th Infantry, vice Welchman, appointed to officiate as Commandant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE VOLUNTEERS ACT.

There is no reason why the Indian Volunteers Act and Foreign Jurisdiction Act should not be introduced in the Legislative Council at Simla.

But there is no chance of their being passed in Simla.

GILGIT NEWS.

An escort of the Goorkhas is going up the Khagan Road to convey supplies to Chilas. This does not indicate a new development of the policy or a permanent strengthening of the Gilgit Frontier garrison by Government troops. The Khagan Road affords a second inlet to Gilgit, and the necessity of having a second inlet is being clearly shown by the recent floods in Kashmir.

Every available hand in Kashmir is badly wanted to save crops and repair embankments and rebuild roads and bridges; even work on the much-wanted line of telegraph is temporarily stopped, in order to set free labour for more urgently-wanted works. Hence this time becomes opportune for testing the capabilities of the Khagan Road.

MILITARY.

Colonel A. Durand has commuted three months' leave into one year's furlough.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.

GOHUR KHAN RETIRES TO AN INACCESSIBLE FASTNESS.

Gohur Khan has retired into an inaccessible fastness.

It is hoped that he will be incapable of causing any further disturbances.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department.—It is ordered that the 29th Madras Infantry be reconstituted for service in Burma. The new corps will be formed from companies of the Magwe and Mandalay Battalions of military police. The existing material of the 29th Regiment will be mustered out. The native officers and men will be transferred to other regiments. British officers will be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, as far as possible from the officers of the 29th Madras Infantry.

Admissions to the Staff Corps.—Lieuts J. Mile and E. Carwithen.

Jemadar Bahadur Khan, Madras Infantry, has been admitted to the Order of British India for conspicuous gallantry, and one native officer and five sepoys, Burma Military Police, are also decorated.

Colonel Colin Campbell has been permitted to retire from the service.

Leave is granted to Lieut. P. Twining, R. E., for eight months.

An extension of leave has been granted to Lieu H. Thacker, 8th Bengal Infantry, for two months.

Lieut. T. Oldfield is transferred to the half-pay list.

Public Works Department.—The following Superintending Engineers receive temporary promotion:—Messrs. J. Ramsay, J. Bell, and F. Upcott.

Foreign Department.—Surgeon-Major Hamilton has been appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Bundelkhand Political Agency.

Home Department—District Superintendents of Police drawing Rs. 800 monthly or over will take rank under Article 77.

Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., is transferred from the Bombay to the Meerut Command.

Revenue Department.—Mr. R. Ellis having been appointed to officiate for Mr. McKee as Conservator of Forests, Assam, reverts to his former post.

Finance Department—H. E. the Governor General-in-Council has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of rules for the receipt of bullions and coin in the mints of Calcutta and Bombay. Many appeals have been made to the finance authorities, urging that meetings be held immediately against the Secretary of State's decision.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments.

6th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenants Hartigan:—Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander *sub-protem* provisionally, vice Captain Cartwright appointed *sub-protem* 3rd Squadron Commander.

It is notified that the undermentioned Officer has been seconded in the appointment specified with effect from 16th June:—Lieutenant Carnegy, Staff Corps, Acting Assistant Political Agent Mahi Kanta, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that Surgeon-Major Armstrong, Army Medical Staff, has been posted to the Bombay Command, vice Surgeon-Major Cork, Army Medical Service, exchanged.

Surgeon-Major Corke will be transferred to the Home Establishment from 7th September inclusive.

Under instruction from Horse Guards, it is notified that Captain Costabadie, North Lancashire Regiment, who was recently posted on promotion to 1st battalion has been posted to the 2nd battalion of his regiment.

The following transfer is ordered with effect from 23rd September:—Army School-master Douthett, from 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers to Royal Artillery Bombay, vice 1st-class Army Schoolmaster Gainher, retired.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry—Captain Pyrke to remain in England from 11th July to the date of retirement in extension.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Holyoake to remain in England from 26th August to the date of re-embarkation for duty, in extension.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Major Dobie, No. 2 Company Western Division, to remain in New Zealand from 21st September to [illegible] March, on medical certificate, in extension.

Lieutenant Parsons, officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Light Cavalry, to Bombay, from 24th August to 4th November, to study the native language.

7th Bombay Lancers—Surgeon Captain Jones, Indian Medical Service, in India from 30th June, to 2nd July, on private affairs in extension, of his leave out of India.

1st Royal Fusiliers—Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Barton, C.B., to remain in England, from 1st October to 30th November, on private affairs, in extension.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

From Kabul, it is said, that arrangements are being made for Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission, but the preparations are not yet completed.

The Amir, it is once more apparent, will not be hurried.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

The Amir of Kabul has sent communications to Sir Mortimer Durand, couched in most friendly terms. Preparations for the Mission along the road are actively proceeding under the direct superintendence of General Golam Hyder Khan, Commander-in-Chief of Eastern Afghanistan, who has been to Kabul to receive the Amir's personal instructions, but is now back at Dakka. Some little time, however, may yet elapse before everything is in train for the reception of the Mission, and Sir Mortimer Durand will probably postpone his departure from Simla on this account for another fortnight.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieutenant-General Mansfield Clarke will arrive at Madras, about the middle of November.

A DINNER TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will give a dinner to all Volunteer Officers present in Simla on September 20.

LEAVE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, who is now in England, has converted his three months' leave into a year's furlough.

THE BOMBAY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Official intimation that Major-General Nairne has been appointed to command the troops of the Bombay Presidency with the rank of Lieutenant-General, reached the Army Head-quarters by last mail. It is in the usual form with the stereotyped proviso regarding the prospective abolition of the Presidency Commands. General Nairne will have the status of a local Commander-in-Chief, pending Parliamentary legislation. He joins his appointment forthwith.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB'S TOUR.

Details of Sir Denis Fitzpatrick's first tour in the coming cold weather have been settled. His Honour will leave Simla on October 10 and arrive at Narkhanda on the 13th and at Sultanpur on the 24th. He visits Rahla at the foot of the Rohtang Pass on the 29th, Mandi on November 5, Palanpur on the 10th and Dharmsala on the 13th, reaching Hoshiarpur on the 24th, Jullundur on the 27th, and Kapurthala on 30th November. Sir Denis may then cross over into the Gurdaspur district, and will eventually reach Lahore on December 10. The chief object of the tour to Kulu is to make inquiry into the long-pending forest settlement cases.

DEATH OF DR. GILLIGAN.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gilligan, died at Lahore on Tuesday. Dr. Gilligan went home on leave two yearsago, and returned to India last week, arriving at Lahore on Sunday. On his way to Kobat, on Tuesday night, he took his place in the Peshawar train. Some little time before the hour of starting, he was found lying on his seat unconscious. He was taken out, and driven to the Mayo Hospital, where he died a quarter of an hour after admission. An autopsy showed that the immediate cause of his death to have been heat apoplexy. It was learned that he had been in poor health since his arrival.

THE SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Calcutta Trades Association have wired to the Government of India to-day, protesting most strongly against the action of the Secretary of State in regard to the sales of Council Bills at a lower rate than that agreed to by the recent currency legislation of the Government of India. His action results, the Association says, in the serious disorganising of business, and is keenly felt as inflicting a wrong on trade and commerce of this country.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

A meeting of the Mahomedan public of Madras will be held to-morrow to protest against Simultaneous Examinations.

THE FALL IN EXCHANGE.

The further fall in exchange has created the greatest alarm among mercantile circles here. The local branch of the Currency Association has wired to the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, at Simla, recommending floating sterling treasury bills for immediate requirements, and the imposition of ten per cent. import duty in silver. It is felt that the time has come for a serious action.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 24.

The City Line steamer City of Khios, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa, arrived here this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne, left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Thursday the 24th inst., at 6 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s Sindh, left Aden for Zanzibar, on Thursday the 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, left Suez at noon to-day, 25th inst., for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats neglected.

Fine Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65¼
Bar Silver	34 5-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £25,800,000, decrease £500,000; public deposits, £4,400,000, increase £600,000; other deposits, £28,800,000, decrease £1,700,000; other securities, £24,000,000, decrease £300,000; notes and gold, £15,000,000 decrease £100,000. The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE COCOANUT FAIR.

The annual Cocoanut Fair will be held to-day on the Maidan, opposite the Esplanade Police Court. On account of this festval, which is celebrated by all classes of the Hindus, the police will have a busy time of it in regulating the traffic and preserving order amongst the crowd. The Hindu devotees propitiate the deity presiding over the sea and riding the tempest, by throwing cocoanuts into the water. The superstition runs that those who displease this deity, do their business very wretchedly throughout the year. Considering the present state of affairs in Bombay, special military and police arrangements have been made for the preservation of peace. Two Special Magistrates will be present at the fair, and will be stationed opposite to the Bori Bunder station. A detachment of the 2nd Lancers will be stationed on the Cruickshank Road, near the Elphinstone High School. European troops will also be stationed there, and at different places. The men of the 2nd Lancers will patrol on different thoroughfares. A Special Magistrate will be stationed at Pydownee and another at Byculla near the establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Troops will also be stationed at the Bori Bunder. Mr. Vincent, Mr. Crummey, and Mr. Brewin will patrol the principal roads, Mr. MacDermott, Mr. Grennan, Sirdar Abdulally, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Inspectors Framji, Roberts, George, and other fficers will be posted at different centres.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LORD HARRIS.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay yesterday, at 7-10 a. m. (Bombay time), and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where his Excellency was met by General Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. J. Campbell, Collector of Customs; Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police; Mr. E. C. Fox, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. C. P. Burke, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; and Major Blomfield. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. The train conveying his Excellency was in charge of Mr. Maidment, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector. The usual salute was fired yesterday morning from their saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency who leaves for Poona, on Tuesday next.

Among the novel delights of the now-expiring London season has been the making-up of small parties for the engagement of the chute boats at Captain Boyton's water exhibition at Earl's Court. These are, for a consideration, available any day for private parties from eleven o'clock up to half-past two. There was an exciting scene the other day when, under the direction of a noble lord, some time Governor of one of the Australian Colonies, a succession of races took place, with varying success and some exhilarating incidents.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

To the Americans hastening back after their annual European outing we are indebted for the early glimpse vouchsafed us of the coming season's fashions. As long as there is a chance of keeping up the fiction of summer in native minds, nothing is done by London manufacturers to disturb it. The belief in the continuance of heat and sunshine means to them the sale of all the surplus stock they have on hands. It is their interest to keep our eyes shut to the change of season; to let us remain unconscious of the chilly mornings, the cloudy afternoons, the shortening days. But it is also their interest to cater for the American returning home in the Fall, to equip him in the smart style in which the English tailor excels—morning and evening suits, ocean overcoats, deckwraps, and all manner of travelling kit; and to provide *her* with the mantles, costumes, hosiery, and all the etceteras, of which London modistes make a speciality. So a prophetic panorama of what our streets will look like later on is on view in the ware-rooms; and we, who are in no hurry to buy, as we still believe in a sunshiny future—in the reality of our English autumn—enjoy the sight, and thus reap our own small profit from the Yankee Exodus.

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The first thing that strikes us is the splendour of the materials, the most gorgeous velvets and the most costly furs that fashion proposes for our use this winter. The rebound from brilliant tints to severe black and white has served its turn in making us shed our coloured "coil." But there is no likelihood of continued encouragement of such puritan simplicity. Black is much too economical as drapery to suit those who have the most to do with our equipment. Its adoption was a ruse to serve the manufacturer's purpose of bringing about the restoration of coloured velvet wraps, which must have an accompaniment of black or neutral tints to be effective.

⁂

So, though the black and white tendency is still apparent, the half-mourning effect will be nullified in the coming season by the addition of splendid mantles of brilliant blue, green, or purple velvets, with collar, frilled shoulder cape, revers and lining of ermine. In the matter of furs especially the influence of the magpie freak is apparent, ermine chinchilla and the varieties of astrachan being replaced in favour of the warm-coloured skins of other seasons.

⁂

There is no great change apparent in the shape of the new capes. They are circular, and fall below the waist in ripples, exaggerated by the firmness of the fur lining and the parallel lines of trimming, which are still used on materials that have not the substantiality of velvet or brocaded silks. Black satin capes with rows of cream venetian lace and a lining of ermine look striking, but in good taste—the fur supplying what the satin lacks in richness and comfort.

⁂

Tall, slight women have reason to congratulate themselves again on their luck in having fashion leaning in their favour. The trimming of dresses still follows the horizontal seven or eight bands to match the material being laid on or woven in parallel lines half-way up the skirt—a style of decoration well suited to the present fashion of full-gored dresses, which require something to give them stability instead of the obnoxious crinoline. It is also less inartistic than the division of the gown into seven graduated spaces—suggesting a letting out of tucks, or an addition of false hems corresponding with the seven ages of woman.

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The very depraved taste for common lace as trimming for visiting dresses is happily passing away—with the summer weather that it suited—not with any real reaction against its commonness. For pretty as it is, and admirable as it is, in its own way, there is no denying that machine lace is essentially vulgar. Turned out by the million yards, it serves the purpose of the multitude who cannot afford to have special lace hand-made for their adornment. But nothing is more surprising than that ladies who will pay an enormous sum to have their garments beautiful and unique in make, will not pay a few pounds more to attain that uniqueness by having their lace trimming hand-made to order, thus giving employment to a special class of workers, instead of swelling the profits of large manufacturers.

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Gentlemen have an opportunity of doing their part towards encouraging a struggling industry—the Spitalfields' silk weaving trade—by buying scarfs and neckties of English manufacture. The Spitalfields ties are made now in all shapes and in every choice of texture and colour—not only the silk, but the making-up being a London speciality. Some pretty ties are made of white silk with a hair line of pink, or blue, or mauve, and are specially suited for wearing with the pink, blue and mauve shirts, which are so popular. It is very gratifying to see that collars to match the colour of the shirt are now to be had, so that the conjunction of a white collar and a pink or blue shirt—so odious to the æsthetic eye—can be avoided by men of good taste.

⁂

Little boys' fashions were never more convenient and becoming than at the present time. Grey, yellow, or blue drill suits have quite supplanted the white man-o'-war, and are much more serviceable. Close-fitting knee-breeches, a little cut away jacket showing a coloured silk shirt, *cafe au lait* shoes and stockings and a bamboo straw hat with ribbon band to match the shirt make little boys very fascinating to look at when they are on their best behaviour. For little boys whose spirits rise superior to fine clothes, nothing is nicer for everyday wear than a close-fitting knitted suit of blue-grey wool with stockings and hat ribbon or Venetian boating cap to match.

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Baby-girls' frocks show very little change of fashion except in the quaint fitted yoke or body like that in pictures of the early part of the century, reaching below the arms, on a line with which the skirt is gathered, and hangs in long straight folds to the ankles. Close-fitting lace-bordered bonnets matching the frocks in colour, have replaced the muslin caps of the early summer. But white or golden brown gloves, shoes and stockings are still considered most smart.

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In jewellery the fancy for arc-en-ciel effects which prevailed is carried out with wonderful success and beauty. A most exquisite necklet of precious stones in all colours arranged in rainbow sequence is the latest decorative vagary. The jewels, which are the size of a pea, succeeding one another in blended tints of absolute perfection. The same brilliant scheme of colouring is carried out less expensively with enamel in flower shapes set with tiny jewels.

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A novelty in the way of a brooch as a memoria of the Royal wedding is called after the Princess May, and formed of a band of gold intertwined in the shape of two hearts with May blossom, the flowers being white and pink enamel with jewelled centres. Another pretty little phantasy in the ornamental line, is a brooch made of a golden bar, from which hang three quaint little metal bells inscribed with characters in Greek. Bangles are also made in this style—the lucky bell, or Campanello Margherita as it is called—though why "Margaret"; or wherefore "lucky" is a puzzle even to their owners.

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A pretty design for a lunch afternoon tea stand is made of three Chinese mother-o'-pearl shells united by a silver handle in the shape of a dolphin. Another fanciful article suitable for a wedding gift is a set of *liqueur* glasses with decanters made in the shape of ducks, seals, or fish with silver heads, of which the top opens in a manner abhorrent to nature, but convenient for use, to allow of the distribution of its contents. A handy little travelling case for an exploring bachelor or spinster, or for anyone on tour where only the abomination of iron forks are available, contains a serviette of a silver fork, spoon, knife, and silver drinking cup.

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To meet the difficulties most people have in retaining a pencil in their possession—whether through their own carelessness or the frailty of their friends—a new invention has been introduced in the form of a silver or white metal pencil case, which clamps on to the shirt cuff and is consequently always at hand—that is, if its owner takes the trouble of replacing it after use, and either makes a solemn vow never to lend it, or insists on its immediate return. Another variety of the same article more suited to ladies' wear is made with a safety pin attachment, and is a dainty little trifle. But to keep this requires quite as high art as to keep possession of a common cedar penny pencil. Of the two the silver pin is more likely to go astray. So don't buy one unless you are ready to take more care of it, or have the gift of black magic to conjure it back when it has strayed away out of your possession.

A letter written at Buenos Ayres on the 4th of July, speaks of the unsettled state of affairs in the Argentine Republic. It is obvious that the storm which has since then burst was already brewing. The President, Dr. Saens-Pena, without any warning made several changes in his Cabinet, and his appointment to the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs respectively of two active partizans of Juarez Celman caused particular uneasiness, and was universally condemned. So unanimous and so vehement were these marks of popular dissatisfaction that he announced his intention of resigning, and took counsel with the ex-Presidents Mitre, Roca, and Pelligrini. The latter gave it as his opinion that any attempt at trimming between the two chief parties in the State—the one party which wishes to go back to the old system of Juarez Celman, and the other which looks on that system as the cause of the country's ruin—had been proved to be futile. The only course open, he thought, to the President was to throw his influence into the scale in favour of one or other of them. This is just what Dr. Saens-Pena could not or would not do, and hence a deadlock, the result of which the writer professed himself at the time unable to foresee.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Do you know what is meant by a "heat" wave? I have suffered from prickly heat in the Red Sea, with the thermometer at anything you please in the shade and all night long, when nobody can sleep below, and the ladies lie out, side by side, on mattresses spread for them on the deck. I have lain languid during the dull, cloudy, deadly hot rainy season in the Tropics, when, with no sun to be seen overhead, the atmosphere is like the innermost room of the Turkish Bath. But I have never felt the heat so much as during the heat wave which has passed, and is still passing, over the Continent of North America. For me it began at Chicago. There was a certain day—the day of our departure—in which every stone, every brick, in every street became a red-hot flat iron, and radiated heat in waves which struck like blows, and buffeted the unfortunate passenger in the street till he reeled and felt faint and giddy and sick. If he fell, as happens constantly in a heat wave, he was gathered up and carted off to hospital and cared for. Six people were killed in Chicago by the heat on that day. I do not know how many were carried off to hospital, or how many have since died.

If it was bad in the City it was perhaps worse in the train. We had a trifling little journey of twenty-two hours and about 800 miles before us. The train was entirely composed of Wagner cars. At the head of such a train is a smoking and reading car provided with easy chairs; there is a buffet on this car, and one can order iced drinks—but they are dangerous. Behind this carriage are four or five more of the ordinary Pullman type, with seats by day and beds by night. Then follows a drawing-room car, where ladies can sit, and men, too, if they like, but they must not smoke. Lastly follows the dining car, where breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are served in due course. The evening passed away slowly. We travelled through the level and uninteresting country between Chicago and Detroit among small farms, passing the little wooden farm-houses standing in the open ground for the most part, without garden, grass, or orchard, gaunt and lonely. The sun went down; dinner was despatched; the evening tobacco was taken; the darkey made up the beds—we got into them one by one; the lights were turned low; the train rumbled on; the night began. Such a night! Lying in my bunk, I looked out over a low stretch of ground with an occasional clump of trees. It was a dark and sullen night; nothing would have been visible but for the continuous display of sheet lightning that played all round the horizon and kept the country almost as light as day. Such a night! Such a close, hot, sweltering night! Such a Black Hole of a bunk! About twelve o'clock the train reaches Detroit; then it has to be taken on board a steam ferry and carted over the river. This operation takes an immense time; it is conducted with a horrible accompaniment of steam whistle, engine bell, the blowing of the horn, and the bumping of the cars. The stopping of the train stops the air, for there is no motion of the air at all, save that caused by the motion of the train. Is it possible that one can be so hot and live?

Before five in the morning it is light. I can get up and, in the lavatory, can turn a cool tap over my aching head. At six we stop to take a last look at Niagara Falls. At four in the afternoon we arrive at Albany. Between six in the morning and four in the afternoon we enjoyed the full flavour of that heat wave. In the cars some of the men cast appearances to the winds, and threw off coats and waiscoats. The ladies lay on pillows under the open widdows, pale and gasping. Never before have I seen anything like this suffering from the heat. And oh! my brothers—the joy of that cold bath when Albany was reached and the hotel was gained and the rooms were secured, and one could peel off those duds of two and twenty hours and tumble into that cool and sparkling tub!

One thing about the American sleeping cars ought to be changed. They make no attempt to separate the sexes. A couple of ladies will have one "section" of two beds, and a couple of men the opposite "section." Consequently, it is necessary to hang a heavy curtain, a curtain as heavy as a carpet, before each section. The sleeping bunk is, therefore, turned into a box, completely closed, except where one of the windows is raised 6 inches, and a gauze net is put in to admit the air and to keep out flies and sparks. In a well regulated service there would be at least one car for men and one for women; and so these heavy curtains would no longer be necessary.

About the service in the hotels. I am not a carper, or a snarler, or a scoffer in a foreign country. I try, always, to find out how the people of the country act under certain conditions, and I act, as much as possible, like them. But I have never yet been able to ascertain what the people in the country do when they ring the bell. I believe they never do ring the bell, because, if the foreigner ventures to press that knob, nothing happens. At the Kenmore Hotel, Albany, they not only answer the bell, but they have a plate or dial face which tells what you want. But this is a luxury quite exceptional. Now, at a certain place, which must be nameless, I very imprudently rang the bell. No one took any notice. I then went into my companion's room, and begged him to ring his bell. No one came. I then rang mine again; he rang his again; and so on, one after the other, for half-an-hour. Nothing happened. We then rang together. We varied the form and manner of our ringing. We rang the minute gun at sea; we rang a knell; we rang wedding bells; we rang joy bells; we rang a Passing bell. This took the greater part of the afternoon. People in the street, accustomed to the bell of the tram and the trolly and the bell of the railway engine, asked each other with trembling what might be the meaning of this new and fearful kind of bell, and was it another development of electricity? Finally, I went downstairs to discover, if I could, the solution of this determined silence—the cause of this wonderful, this colossal refusal to answer the bell. In the hall I found the darkey. He was sitting upright, quite awake, watching the two bells, which were still bobbing and bowing, and jumping and ringing. I addressed him a question plain and direct. I emphasised it in the manner that the coloured man loves. "Boss," he said smiling sweetly, as only a nigger can smile, "Boss, I was jes' a wonderin' what them bells might be wantin.'"

My business at Chicago is over. I have discharged my duty as one of the delegates for the Society of Authors. I have attended the Literary Conferences; I have taken the chair at one of the meetings; I have assisted during the week at three Receptions; I was fain to refuse twenty others. It has been a very hard week indeed—perhaps the hardest week that I have ever passed. Now it is well finished, one can be thankful that it was done at all, and thankful that it is over. What has come of the Conference? I think, a great deal. The minds of a good many people have been directed to the consideration of those questions which belong peculiarly to the literary profession; they have learned that the difficulties about copyright are by no means solved; they have even learned, for the first time, that there exist difficulties on this subject; they have learned that there are unsettled points between author and publisher; they have also learned that author is not an unreasonable person—such as he has been described—who demands to have the "whole earth" for his share. A good many men and women have met on a friendly platform; there was great enthusiasm; the rooms were crowded. The English delegates were received with the utmost kindness and hospitality. Next year let us have a Conference of our own. I have hitherto rather dreaded such a thing, knowing how difficult it would be to keep the discussions to the point. But I now perceive that a Conference of Authors would not only be a most desirable thing, but that it is a necessary thing. It remains to be seen whether I can persuade other people to accept my views.

Albany is a pretty town; it is old, as American towns go; it has a church built in the year 1650, or thereabouts. It is rather sleepy; the girls wear pink frocks and white frocks; the hotel is admirable; there is a good deal of walking abroad in the evenings; the girls walk three by three, and the young men two by two. They do not, so far as I could see, walk together. They are very quiet; they laugh little; but, indeed, the average young American is a much more serious person than the average Englishman; they do not talk loudly or shout—in short, the Broadway of Albany at nine or ten in the evening on a summer's night is a very drawing-room for manners, and there are no public-houses, my Temperance friends—at least, none in view. There are bars, no doubt, somewhere or other, but the public-house is not, as with us, the principal feature in the street.

There is a lovely piece of scenery, two hundred miles long, between Buffalo and Albany. For the most part it is a valley with hills on either side, which close in here, and there recede. Here one passes beside the river, and beyond the river are cliffs of brown stone covered with hanging woods. The hills are covered with wood; there is no sign, visible from the railway, that they are not covered with virgin forest; no houses or cottages are on them. In the hollow of the valley there are occasionally farm-houses; the river winds about, broad or narrow, deep or shallow; the train passes villages with mills, small towns with factories; between them the river runs, the hills close in and recede, the fields stretch out, and the rocks and woods pass and repass. It is a sweetful landscape; one can lie back in the carriage and drink it in peacefully. But it is spoiled by one thing. Oh! I know that we must not throw stones; the same horrible, vile, hideous thing prevails withus. All along there are huge advertisements on boards. "Castoria! The children cry for it!" "Desecrator of scenery! The children do not cry for it!" "Rook's Sarsaparilla." "Sharker's Sharking Pills." "Chew Badman's Pepsine Gum." Andso on. Alas! I repeat. We cannot throw stones.

Heard on the steamer: "No, Aunt Susan; and I wouldn't if my waist was forty inches round, which it isn't, though I've put on some, and it isn't what it was; but we are getting older, I suppose, and must expect things. Three pound better I am since I left Syracuse last spring. What's the size of your hand, Aunt Jane, when you was my age? Mine's six and three-quarters; and as for my foot—What? He didn't hear—He's asleep—Wasn't you glad to leave off your black, at last? I was. Black makes a body so hot, you see—and, besides, I always look better in colours. I wish you'd been at brother Henry's wedding. We had everything as fine as they make 'em. Folks—that's one comfort—can't go about saying that we don't know the right thing to do when the time comes. Mother made the dinner all by herself—she would do it—and put it on the table and all, though she was tired to death long before it was ready. Everybody said it was a most beautiful dinner. Sliced turkey there was, and fowls stuffed with sage and onions. They were the main things; but the cakes and the puddings and the ice creams—you wouldn't believe it possible that mother could get through so much. As for brother Henry's wife—well—I haven't got to marry her—so . . . ."

My journey is nearly at an end. The Hudson river—New York again—and so on board. I have still many things to tell. Meantime, note this. Everybody who can manage a month *must* go to Chicago before the Great White City by the Lake comes to an end. He *must*. She *must*. They *must*. There will never again, I am persuaded, be anything more wonderful. They *must* go. I do not know how much it cost, for I went there, and I returned, *en zigzag*, which is an expensive way of travelling. For time, it takes, with through travelling, just nine days from Euston-square—that is to say, eighteen days of travelling, with a fortnight for Chicago. The new hotels round the Fair are said to be very good and not very dear. I believe that, with care, the visit may be done for £60, or even less. But that visit must be made somehow.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS ADJOURNED.

Yesterday was fixed for the trial of about six hundred prisoners in the County Jail and the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, accordingly proceeded to the County Jail yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, and held his court in a shed in the south-east yard. Two tables were placed in the shed, one of which was for the Magistrate and the other for the counsel and the representatives of the Press. About one-hundred and fifty-five prisoners, who were brought back from Thana, on Thursday last, under a military escort, were placed before the Magistrate for trial. All the prisoners were arrested on Friday, the 11th instant, while rioting in different parts of the town. They were charged under Section 140 of the Indian Penal Code.

Superintendent Brewin, who was assisted by Mr. Superintendent Jones, conducted the prosecution. Several of the prisoners were defended by Mr. De Souza, Mr. Colah, and Mr. Ghamat.

Mr. De Souza, in making an application for adjournment of the cases on behalf of several of the prisoners, whom he represented, submitted that he came to know about the arrangement of holding a morning court so late as 10 o'clock, last night, when a Mahomedan came to him, and informed him of it. He could not believe the man; and in fact, he had no idea that such arrangement could have been so suddenly made without due notice being given. But his information was confirmed on his reading the newspapers that morning, and he felt surprised at the confirmation, especially as several of his clients were still prisoners, and had not been let out on bail, and whom he was unable to recognise, moreover, he thought, the relatives and friends of some of the prisoners were unaware of this arrangement, and therefore, unable to instruct counsel for defending them. He submitted that by the adjournment of the case neither the Magistrate nor the Government would suffer any inconvenience. Some of his clients had not even seen him, and he believed them to be in ignorance of the fact that their cases would be gone into that day. Probably, most of the people concerned would go to the Mazagon Police Court in consequence of an announcement previously made public in the newspapers, to the effect that serious cases were to be tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the Esplanade Police Court, and the rest of the cases of rioting would be decided by the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate in the Mazagon Police Court. He was sure that the Magistrate would naturally feel reluctant to proceed against prisoners who had not had full opportunity to instruct legal advisers.

The Magistrate remarked that although it was necessary to give every facility to the persons implicated, it was on the other hand absolutely necessary that such cases should be disposed of as early as possible, and that no long delay should intervene.

Mr. De Souza stated that on the previous night he was literally besieged by applicants desirous of engaging professional assistance. He added that although he was the last man to impede the course of justice, he was obliged to make the application in the interest of his clients.

Superintendent Brewin explained that he had no particular objections to offer against the application, but he must say that those concerned must have been fully aware of the fact that the cases were to come on for hearing that day. It was probable, however, that they were ignorant of the early hour at which the cases were to be heard. But that fact constituted no circumstance for the prejudicing of their cases, provided they were ready to proceed by ten o'clock, the usual hour. The course he would suggest was, to record the evidence for the prosecution, and then to allow an opportunity to the defence to cross-examine the witnesses on a subsequent occasion.

Mr. DeSouza said he could not understand why the Superintendent was in such a hurry to proceed, as if the time asked for was not granted it was likely to prove prejudicial to the accused persons and not to the administration of justice in any way. Taking a case separately it entailed double trouble generally, but the granting of the proposed adjournment would on the contrary greatly facilitate the work of the court. He also objected to the proposal of proceeding with the cases at ten o'clock that morning.

After some further discussion the Superintendent suggested, that as he was afraid of a repetition of the application for adjournment in nearly every case, and as the next day (Saturday) was the Cocoanut holiday, on which nearly the whole of the police force would be engaged on duty, he would suggest an adjournment of the cases till Monday next, the 28th instant.

The Magistrate stated that he would not continually grant the adjournment of cases like that; he would, however, this time grant, application and fix the hearing of the cases for Monday. Mr. Webb then remarked that if the accused were desirous to communicate with their friends and relatives or to engage counsel's services, they should do so as speedily as possible, for he intended to proceed with the inquiry from day to day after Monday.

The following prisoners were released on bail on the application of Mr. De Souza and Mr. Colah, Superintendent Brewin offering no objection to their being bailed out:—Aboobaker Cassum, Mia Mahomed Esack Nooroodin, and Sullemanji Vulliji.

The whole of the cases were then adjourned till Monday, the 28th instant, at 8 a.m.

ESPLANADE POLICE COURT.

The trial of six hundred and forty prisoners was to take place yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. From an early hour the relatives and friends of the prisoners, whose fate they apparently seemed anxious to know, began to collect within and outside the precincts of the Court, and by ten o'clock the court was crowded to excess, every inch of space, including the verandahs, being occupied by the witnesses and the spectators. In order to distinguish those prisoners, who had already been released on bail, from the spectators, the latter were asked to leave the court. The court was never before so crowded as it was yesterday, and there is no record of such a large number of prisoners being placed at one time before any magistrate in the Bombay Presidency.

On taking his seat, Mr. Cooper said that Mr. Webb, who was to try a number of prisoners at the Common Jail that day, was not able to take up the cases, on account of an application for adjournment being made on behalf of certain prisoners, and in consequence all cases were adjourned until Monday, the 28th inst. Those cases would be taken up by Mr. Webb at the Common Jail at eight o'clock in the morning. After disposing of the cases in the Common Jail, where Mahomedan prisoners are kept, Mr. Webb would proceed to the House of Correction to take up the cases against the Hindu prisoners. With regard to those cases, in which he personally had directed the prisoners to be released on bail, and which were made returnable for that day, his Worship said that he would adjourn the cases until Monday week, which would be the 4th September. In regard to the other cases, which were to come on for hearing on Saturday, both in the Jail and the House of Correction, the Magistrate said that those cases were remanded to the 2nd of September next, as it was necessary that the police force should be on duty at the time of the Cocoanut Fair. Those cases, which were postponed to the 28th instant, were further put off until the 6th of September, and those cases which were remanded to the 29th instant, would be enquired into on the 12th of September. The cases fixed for the 30th instant were further postponed to the 13th of September.

Mr. Cooper then called out the names of the prisoners who are on bail. Several of them did not respond to the call of their names. The magistrate asked the prisoners to be present in the court on the 4th proximo.

The police have not yet completed their inquiry as regards the charges of serious nature to be laid against some of the rioters. Those cases which are likely to be committed to the Sessions will be taken up first. The other cases of prisoners, who are in jail will be taken up from day to day by Mr. Webb, and after the disposal of the cases, the charges against those who are on bail will be inquired into.

If a recent theory be correct, the hot-air blast for iron furnaces, patented by Nielson in 1828, was known in Southern Palestine 1400 years before Chirist. In the Tel el Hesy mound have been found the remains of eight successive towns of dates from 1500 to 500 b.c. The most important object attained from the mound is a cuneiform tablet, the first record of pre-Israelitish Canaan yet yielded up by the soil of Palestine; but another discovery of great interest is an iron blast furnace, whose arrangement is believed by Mr. Bliss to indicate a design to heat the blast of outside air before introduction. This may be another exemplification of the adage, "there is nothing new under the sun."

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *vs.* POONA.

This is one of the fixtures which creates the liveliest interest amongst cricketers. A few showers that fell in the morning had made the ground and the pitch all that could be wished. Thus the weather was fine and the wicket in splendid condition, so it was a matter of surprise that the Home team, though they won the toss selected to go out on field and put the Visitors in first. Play began at a quarter past twelve. The Bombay fielding was not up to mark and many chances were let off and catches dropped. The Poona captain, Dr. Trask, was given l.-b.-w. which put an end to his innings which promised to be a very successful one. Mr. A. D. Wilkins, who is known to Bombay cricketers as a very good old player seemed to be in good form and his strokes on the cut were very pretty. Of the Bombay bowlers Mr. Sinclair did not come off so successful as expected; but Mr. F. Clark achieved the usual success, taking four wickets for 23 runs. Mr. Greig took three wickets for 24 runs, but he had rather suffered owing to bad fielding, where many catches were missed. The Bombay team began rather disastrously, seven wickets falling for 33 runs, but Mr. Smallwood and Captain Creagh pulled up, the former scoring 40 and the latter 15. Thus the Home team was enabled to put forward a decent figure of 94 against the Poona total of 104. Poona fielding was very nice in the beginning, but at the end it became bad, no less than half a dozen chances were let off. Of the Visitors' bowlers Captain Fowle had the lion's share, he being responsible for no less than six wickets. Next best was Geoghegan who kept up vey well. The Home team being dismissed before 5 o'clock the Visitors had to go to the wickets for their second innings. A shower of rain interfered, and play had to be stopped for half-an-hour. The umpires declaring the ground to be in a fit condition for play the game was resumed, and the Visitors' account showed a total of 18 for one wicket.

The following are the particulars of the day's play:—

Play commenced at 12-15, the Bombay Gymkhana winning the toss, put in the Visitors first, Sinclair trundled from the Market end and Captain Benson bowled from the Gymkhana end. Dr. Trask and Captain Smith were the first two to face their bowling. Trask got one from Sinclair's first over. Smith taking a single off Benson, Trask sent him to boundary. Sinclair in the second over was sent to the other end, and 10 was telegraphed. Smith in his turn drove Benson successively for four and three. Sinclair clean bowled Smith in the very first ball of his third over (19-1-7). Wilkins joined Dr. Trask and cut Sinclair for three. In the next over Wilkins drove Benson to boundary. Trask played out Sinclair's maiden, and Wilkins got one from Benson to whose next ball Trask was given l.-b.-w. (13-2-10). Young partnered Wilkins, and got two from the very first ball he received, Wilkins put away Sinclair for two. Young played out a maiden, and Wilkins sent Sinclair to leg for four. Young obtained one from Benson and 40 was telegraphed. The same player being given a loose ball sent it to the pavilion. Wilkins, who appeared to have regained his old form, got another couple. Clark relieved Sinclair and his first over was a maiden. Wilkins cut Benson for three, and Young sent him to the boundary, which brought the total to 50. He also got four from two snicks of a couple each. Greig relieved Clark of the leather. His first ball was skied by Young but was let off. A single was obtained off the second ball, but his last ball disposed of Wilkins. (60-3-19). Trevor joined Young who was clean bowled by Clark, who was now bowling from the Gymkhana end in place of Benson (60-4-18). Oakshott partnered Trevor, and they put up 2 and 3 respectively off Greig. Trevor sent Clark to leg on boundary. Greig clean bowled Oakshott (69-5-2), and Captain Fowle and Trevor were partners. Captain Fowle was very lucky as he was thrice let off before he scored three runs. Trevor was caught at mid-off by Sinclair, while trying to hit Greig (71-6-7). Captain Stockdale filled the vacancy and played a dashing game. He pulled and drove nicely and soon scored 12 but not before he gave two chances. Clark who was bowling with his usual speed scattered the wicket (90-7-12.) Geoghegan and Fowle pulled up the score to a century. The latter made the best of the chances given to him, and played a vigorous game. Geogeghan was caught at the wicket by Tylden off Clark (103-8-3). At this stage play was adjourned for lunch.

Play was resumed at three o'clock after luncheon and before one more run was added to the total the remaining wickets were disposed of by Clark and Fowle. The first innings of the Poona thus ended in a total of 104.

The Bombay Gymkhana took their turn at the wickets at half-past three, and they started rather badly. Tylden after securing two from Geoghegan was given "hit wicket" as accidentally his helmet fell on the wicket. The second and the third men—Greig and Cave—played a good game, the former putting away Geoghegan and Fowle several times to leg and cut. 10 was soon telegraphed and before three more were scored Fowle clean bowled Cave (13-2-1). Captain Smith partnered Greig, who, in trying to get a run of an easy stroke by Smith, was run out (13-3-12). Lindsay filled the vacancy and sent Geoghegan to the boundary. He obtained one more and was given notice to quit, being caught by Newnham off Geoghegan (22-4-5). Captain Smith was joined by Brooks, and before they made anything, was caught by Geoghegan off Fowle (22-5-2). Smallwood and Brooks made a good stand and after some steady play, 30 was telegraphed. Brooks after all skied Fowle, and had to pay the penalty. He was caught by Trask, who has already won the reputation of being the surest catch on the field (33-6-3). Clark joined Smallwood, but had to return immediately, being caught the very first ball he played from Fowle (33-7-0). Captain Creagh was the next man in and opened his account with a stroke for a couple, and in a very short space of time he secured 15. 50 was telegraphed and Creagh returned to the pavilion, being caught by Trask (50-8-15). Smallwood who was playing a careful game was partnered by Sinclair, and between them they scored 19 more, each contributing 5. Smallwood gave a chance when 19 stood to his account, and was let off. This was the first mistake up to now to be seen in the Visitors' fielding. Encouraged as it were by the let off the batsman commenced to play more freely and 80 was soon seen on the telegraph board. Smallwood again skied Fowle, and Stockdale, one of the surest catch in the field missed it. Stockdale relieved Geoghegan, and this change was effective. His second ball was driven right in the hand of the bowler by Sinclair (82-9-9). Eight more runs were scored, and 90 was telegraphed. Smallwood gave one more chance, but was not accepted. Benson the last man who joined Smallwood got four off Fowle. But the next ball that he skied was very nicely held by Geoghegan, which put an end to the first innings of the Home team for 94 runs.

The Visitors commenced their second innings at 5-30. A brisk shower had made the ground a little in favour of the bowlers. Dr. Trask and Captain Smith faced the bowling of Sinclair and Benson. A couple of byes was secured off Sinclair's first and second balls, and Smith was asked to quit, being clean bowled (4-1-0). Wilkins partnered his captain, and beautifully cut Sinclair for three. Slow play continued for some time, and 10 was telegraphed. During the thirty minutes that they kept at wickets only 18 runs were scored. At 6 p. m. the stumps were drawn. Play will be resumed at 11 a. m. to-day sharp. The scores were:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr Trask, l-b-w, b Benson	10	not out	2
Capt G B Smith, b Sinclair	7	c Tylden, b Sinclair	0
Mr A D Wilkins, b Greig	19	not out	8
Mr F Young, b Clark	18	did not bat.	
Mr H G Trevor, c Sinclair, b Greig	7		
Mr W S Oakshott, b Greig	2		
Capt Fowle, c Smallwood, b Clark	19		
Capt Stockdale, b Clark	12		
Capt F G Geoghegan, c Tylden, b Clark	3		
Major Tallents, b Sinclair	0		
Mr P H Newnham, not out	0		
Extras	7	Extras	8
Total	104	Total	18

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Sinclair	45	29	1	2
Capt Benson	45	30	2	1
Mr Clark	52	23	3	4
Mr Greig	35	21	3	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Major W Tylden, ht wkt b Geoghegan	2
Mr J G Greig, run out	12
Mr G E Cave, b Fowle	1
Capt Smith, c Geoghegan, b Fowle	2
Capt E Lindsay, c Newnham, b Geoghegan	5
Mr J C Brooks, c Trask, b Fowle	3
Mr F Smallwood, not out	40
Mr F J Clark, c Geoghegan, b Fowle	0
Mr A D Creagh, c Trask, b Fowle	15
Mr R Sinclair, c and b Stockade	9
Capt R P Benson, c Geoghegan, b Fowle	4
Extras	1
Total	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Geoghegan	70	31	2	2
Capt Fowle	78	55	1	9
Mr Stockdale	10	7	0	1

The Band of the Marine Battalion was present on the Esplanade, and played a selection of tunes during the afternoon.

His Excellency Lord Harris was present during the latter part of the game and watched the play with interest.

INTER-SCHOOL CRICKET COMPETITION.

The following are the results of the matches in the first round of the Inter-School Cricket Competition.

Elphinstone High School (70 and 31) beat St. Mary's Institution (37 and 38 for 4 wickets) by 33 runs on the first innings.

Sir. J. J. P. B. Institution (65 and 18 for one wicket) beat the Cathedral High School (52 and 39) by 13 runs on the first inniggs.

St. Xavier's High School (41 and 52 for no wickets, innings declared closed) beat Free General Assembly's Institute (15 and 24) by54 runs.

St. Peter's Boys' High School (65 and 53) beat the John Connon High School (26 and 31 for 7 wickets) by 39 runs on the 1st innings.

The New High School (138 for 7 wickets, innings declared closed) beat the Byculla Scottish High School (38) by 100 runs.

The Proprietory School (100) beat the Scottish Orphanage (19 and 43) by an innings and 38 runs.

The ties in the second round are as follows:—

1 Fort High School vs the Elphinstone High School ... }
2 Sir J J P B Institute vs St. Xavier's High School ... }
3 St. Peter's Boys' High School vs. the New High School ... }
4 Proprietory High School vs Bombay and Chandanwady High School ... }

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

An XI. of the Y. M. C. A. A. Club *vs.* Ordnance C.C., Cooperage ground, 11 a.m.

An XI. of the Y. M. C. A. A. Club *vs.* B. B. an C. I. R. C. C. Cooperage ground, 11 a.m.

REVIEWS.

"Captain Enderis," by Archer P. Crouch (W H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London.) We are carried in this story from London right away to Sierra Leone, and from service in the Guards to service in the First West African Regiment, being brought to this not uncommon drop down by our hero's wilful extravagance, and haughty dislike to seeking assistance from his family. The descriptions of West African scenery are vivid and most suggestive, the pictures given of life at Sierra Leone and Madeira, its half-way house, are true and not without charm, though the sense of exile runs strong through them all. The wild and fearless expeditions into the interior against "Zulobo," and his men give a flavour of real hand-to-hand fighting and danger which, added to the fever-den character of the coast, makes one long to get the hero away into more comfortable quarters. That he wins glory even in these dismal swamps shows there is grit in the man, and when we close the book we are glad that he elected to earn fame by real honest hard work, instead of leading the somewhat ornamental existence meted out to the Guards in our own favoured land. Captain Enderis is not also without compensations of a tenderer nature. He meets the heroine in a romantic and unexpected way, and falls head over ears into what looks like hopeless love. To discover if it results happily or the reverse, we must refer the reader to the interesting pages of the story.

"Number Fourteen," a Tale of Monte Carlo, by Malcolm MacGregor (Madras; Higginbotham and Co.). This is a romance of a few weeks, beginning at Monte Carlo, and ending only a few miles away at Nice. We have all the elements of excitement, the Casino, with its varied fascinations, a murder, a charming widow, a young and romantic Englishman, the glamour of young love, and the fatal gift of fortune-telling. The reader is given details of different "safe" schemes for winning at Roulette, Trente et Quarante, &c., and is made to wonder why if these plans are so safe, more people do not make a certain income out of the tables, instead of for the most part ruining themselves and their families. The mystery surrounding the murder is left very much in the air at the end of the story, but the reader will probably by that time have come to the end of his journey and will have to see after his impedimenta in real life. For this little volume is essentially suitable to the railway train.

We have received a copy of "The Columbian Exposition Official Guide," which is meant as a help to the European visitor, indicating what is most necessary for him to know and do in preparing for the trip to Chicago, in making the outward and homeward journey, and in seeing the Exhibition itself. Besides this, the outlines of various tours, which can be taken in connection with the visit to Chicago, are given. The great question of cost has been dealt with at each stage, and particulars supplied. This point is generally the most uncertain in any itinerary, and anything that suggests finality, and decreases the elasticity of the cost of a journey to Chicago should be welcome to the general public. Photographs of the most important buildings, views, &c., are numerous and well printed. The Guide is to be had at Reuter's Office.

"A Mere Cypher" by Mary Angela Dickens (Messrs. Macmillan and Co., London).—A dreary story, yet profoundly interesting, "A Mere Cypher" takes us into unwonted paths in fiction, and shows us many of the least pleasant views of life. There are such byways, we know, and if the general novel writer avoids them or only alludes to them as contrasting with the more holiday-like pictures he holds up to our gaze as the true presentation of our journey through the world, we must acknowledge that the majority of people have to make the best of a more or less successful compromise with happiness. The heroine in this story is anything but the being who bears herself with dignity, charm, and a certain amount of assurance through the three-volume series of the library. She is a shrinking, indefinite, crushed little person. Yet she, whether by the story-teller's art, or by her own inherent goodness, makes all the difference between failure and success in one man's life. The hero is sore-beset with temptations and trials. He is human to the tips of his fingers, his character is skilfully worked out and is quite the best and most real in the book, the growth of his manliness and strength in the battle with life, even when heavily handicapped by his past, rouses one's sympathy and admiration. In the portrait of the medical man who earns his living by undertaking the charge of dipsomaniacs, let us hope we see only a solitary type, for nothing can exceed his neglect of his charge, and his subsequent villainy shows that he at least did not profit by early trials and temptations, but gaily succumbed.

"By the Western Sea," by James Baker (Longmans, Green and Co., London).—This summer idyll is a light sketch of sea-side holiday-life and makes a pleasant back-ground for the somewhat hesitating love-making of artists engaged in sea-sketching. The incidents are very like others in well-known stories, and the author in his preface refers to this fact, and tells us how the similarity was quite unconsciously arrived at. The descriptions of scenery are very good. Lynmouth is the chosen spot for the story; a charming spot it is, and one which the author delineates with enthusiastic pen. The conversational powers of his character are limited and commonplace. They urge platitudes with a courage worthy of an original thinker. The grammar is not quite faultless, and the diction is not what the most indulgent critic could call elevated. However, in the multitude of novels given to the world to suit the thousand tastes of readers, we have no doubt that "By the Western Sea" will find its quota of young people to please.

"Struggles in the Dawn," by Professor J. Campbell Oman (Lahore, Mitra Vilasa Press).—These are prose miniatures of the great Indian Epics, and are meant to bring them more easily within reach of the ordinary reader, who is repelled by the enormous bulk of the complete English translations of these works. Not only are the main incidents and more striking features of the Ramayana and Mahabbarata given, but attention is directed to the influence of these works on the habits and ideas of the modern Hindu. The compiler of this handy volume trusts that its perusal will show the reader "the erroneous character of many ideas in regard to life in Ancient India, which are current among both Europeans and Indians." Where it seemed necessary that misrepresentation should be obviated, Professor Oman has quoted *verbatim* the translations of Hindu scholars, though he admits that their versions are by no means elegant. The book is in two distinct parts, dealing separately with the Ramayana and the Mahabharata with an appendix to each, giving one or two of the legendary episodes in the original text, which are too beautiful or important to be omitted. Professor Oman in the preparation of his volume has had the advantage of considerable local knowledge, and by his intimate aquaintance with the people of *Aryavarta* is eminently qualified to give us a sympathetic and faithful representation of the wonderful old Sanskrit epics.

"The Refugees," by A. Conan Doyle (Longmans, Green and Co. London, A. J. Combridge and Co. Bombay.) This historical novel takes us with ease into the end of the Seventeenth Century, lets us see life in the French Court and again in the New World. Liberties have been taken with the rigid outlines of history, and the length of perspective, often most wearying to the reader, has been foreshortened. All the events that give interest to this tale are brought together a little more rapidly than they really occurred, but the effect adds to the reader's satisfaction. There are many difficult positions described in the story, but perhaps that in which a shipwrecked crew take refuge on a gigantic iceberg, which gives them a glittering resting place, is the strangest. There they stay for a night. Next morning the rising sun shows them that the berg is melting slowly away. This proves discouraging to men with no other means of sailing the sea than in a leaking boat. However, observing a fissure in the ice island, two of the men venture through and come out on the other side. There they find a large ship at anchor under the very shadow of the iceberg. It is a case of saved "again" and the St. Christophen takes them on board and carries them to Quebec, to the New World. There "The Refugees" lead quite as exciting a life as in the Old.

H. H. THE GAIKWAD'S VERNACULAR PUBLICATIONS.

His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwad is a good patron of letters. He has a keen perception of the responsibilities of his position, and his culture and enlightenment are always prompting him to devise and to embark on new schemes for the benefit of his subjects. He has an active mind, full of new ideas, and eager to improve the condition of his people. Among the latest of these schemes is the inauguration of several series of publications in Marathi and Gujerathi. His Highness has truly perceived that the Vernaculars are languishing, and are in danger of being destroyed unless an effort is made to put new life into them by reviving and enriching their literature. Such efforts are being made in British India by private individuals as well as by the Government. But a Native Prince, with abundant means and a large population of Gujerathi and Marathi-speaking subjects in his State has, if possible, a greater responsibility resting upon him to save the Vernaculars from destruction, and is capable of rendering more effective aid than other individual, isolated efforts. Such undertakings are, moreover, peculiarly appropriate to the sphere of work of our Native Chiefs. Their administrations are compact and self-contained, they have no fear or risk arising from aggression from abroad; and being of the same race and religion, and speaking the same language, they are likely to have greater sympathy with their subjects than foreign rulers. We are glad his Highness Sayaji Rao has shown a proper appreciation of his duty towards the Vernaculars, and we trust his other brother Princes will emulate his example.

Among the first efforts of his Highness the Gaikwad's Government to revive Vernacular literature may be noticed the reprint of old Gujarathi poetry

in nine volumes. The next measure was to encourage the writing of new books, and as a first step towards creating a new literature his Highness has hit upon the plan of good translations done by competent scholars of some standard English and Sanskrit works. There are six series of translations inaugurated and several books published in each. The books are to be both in Gujerathi and Marathi. It is noteworthy that the writers are mostly graduates. The Story of Nations Series, under the title *Rashtra Katha Mala*, is intended to have ten publications, five of which are published. Another series, *Maharashtra Grantha Mala*, has nine works. A third contains two books on Cookery, and a fourth nine books on the various English games. The fifth contains Urdu works. A sixth series, under the title *Shri Sayaji Dnyan Manjusha* is projected with a view to have original works written on scientific subjects on the model of the International Scientific Series. We have been favoured with eight of the above works for notice. They have been lying before us for some time, and we regret we were not able to notice them earlier.

Four of the works belong to the Story of Nations Series. 1. Persia, is a Marathi translation of the English volume of Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, by Mr. Shankar Vishnu Puranik, B.A. 2. Egypt, is a Gujerathi translation, by Mr. Manishanker Bhatt, B.A. 3. Carthage, is done into Marathi, by Mr. Nagesh Abaji Kathavate, B.A. 4. Turkey is translated into Marathi, by Mr. Raoji Bhawanrao Pavaji, B.A. The get-up of the series is excellent and attractive. The style is for the most part simple and chaste. These books introduce the Vernacular reader to a field of literature, which has not been accessible to him heretofore. It is historical literature, especially foreign history in which the Vernaculars are especially deficient. The Story of Nations Series supplies brief accounts of the leading events in the history of each of the Nations in very interesting style without entering into minute details or historical criticism. The books are not well-calculated to serve the chief purpose of history, namely, stimulating thought and obtaining instruction by comparison of acts and events, but as a first attempt to interest the Vernacular student in reading general history, they are to be welcomed.

The second batch belongs to the *Maharashtra Granth Mala* Series, and contains works of general literature. 1. Bacon's Essays are translated into Marathi, under the title *Vichar Ratnakar*, by Mr. Vasudev Narhar Upadhya. The translator has added parallel passages from Sanskrit authors, which being more familiar to the Vernacular reader, make the original more easily intelligible. This attempt to make the rich treasures of wisdom embedded in Bacon's Essays accessible to the Vernacular reader is to be highly prized. 2. Professor Seeley's *Expansion of England* has been rendered into Marathi by Mr. Govind Sakharam Sardesai, B.A. Professor Seeley's work is a very thoughtful and suggestive book on Indian history; and the purely Vernacular reader did require to be made familiar with his views. He is an original, independent writer, and his views are highly instructive. In the Vernacular garb the book will be accessible to a wider public. 3. Meditations of Marcus Auralius is a more profound and abstruse sort of work. It gives an insight into the principles of the Stoic School, and contains some good moral precepts. We are afraid it will be somewhat uninteresting reading for the general reader. It has been done into Marathi by Mr. Simeon Benjamin. 4. Sir Henry Summer Maine's treatise on *Village Communities* in its Marathi version is a valuable acquisition to Marathi literature. The translation is done by Mr. Mahadeva Rajaram Bodas, M.A. Sir Henry Maine has the reputation of an original thinker, and his works are highly respected and prized. The "Village Communities" has a special reference to Indian history and sociology, and the value of introducing it to the Vernacular reader cannot be over-estimated. All these books are, in the original, recognized to be works of great authority, and in their Vernacular form they cannot be less useful. They will supply a valuable body of literature, which will introduce the Vernacular reader to new fields of thought and learning. The native public cannot be too thankful to H. H. the Gaikwad for this addition to their literature. It is a work of great cost and labour, and it would not have been accomplished but for the generous support of his Highness. The only requital for this sacrifice his Highness would desire is that the books should be widely read by the public for whose benefit they are intended, and it is to be hoped the native public will give his Highness a cordial response.

AFFAIRS IN JAMBOOGODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to ask you to kindly allow me the privilege of obtaining the ears of the powers that be to the grave question concerning public affairs in the State of Jamboogoda:—

As it is worth one's while for the general interest of trade beyond Bombay, to know that the State of Jamboogoda, which is known by the name of Narukat State which once belonged to Shri Jugutsingjee, was ceded to the Gaekwar Government on account of the Bharwatias or Naikeras constant plundering and looting the neighbourhood. As the budmashes continued their raids, notwithstanding the transfer, it was found wise to give a portion of the State over to the benign management of the Bombay Government in 1839. In spite of which they rose *en masse* in mutiny against the Government, and Mr. Propert, the then Collector, executed the ringleaders summarily in order to quell the disturbance immediately after, a pretty well fighting between the faction and the military, in which good many lives were lost, and in memory of this event a portion of the scaffold is still preserved as a memento. Mr. Propert built a fort in 1872 and increased the force of the regiment and the police. A magistrate was appointed to try criminal cases, &c., and since that time up to the present date, every thing has gone on smoothly. The revenue of the estate has since been increased with care. People are encouraged to trade, and the budmashes are kept quiet under the control. Now, we hear, Shri Deepsingjee, the successor of Jugutsingjee, applied to the Bombay Government for the return of the State after fifty-four years, to him, owing to the instigation of some State agitators, but the Bombay Government very wisely declined the request, and the Thakore Deepsingjee has appealed to the Indian Government. Great uneasiness is prevailing in Jamboogoda amongst the trading people, and in case the request of the Thakore should meet with success, many respectable traders intend vacating the village as they have seen enough of the mischief committed by the lower portion of the populace, under the regime of the Thakore Saheb, and they do not wish to see any more of it. Under the circumstances it would not be considered a wise policy on the part of the Government, to give the State back after what has been done for the welfare of the general public, and the revenue has increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 12,000 a year. There are some other valid reasons for the Bombay Government declining to give the State back to the present Thakore, which will be made known, if urgency requires.—Yours, &c.,

N.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

THE HIMALAYA BANK PROSECUTIONS.

THE inquiry into the charges against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank was continued on Tuesday, the twelfth day.

Mr. Smith, cross-examined by Mr. Alston, disclaimed being an expert in house property. He repeated that he valued house property at ten times the average rent. Owing to the failure of two banks more house property was now for sale in Mussoorie than ever before. This must lower prices. He had heard that Mr. Lyell got 6 per cent. on a lakh and a half deposited. The 6 per cent. was paid at par in England. Witness was a creditor for Rs. 4,000 and his wife for Rs. 3,000. Witness deposited Rs. 20,000 in April 1885, and got 6 per cent. paid at par in England. He got out all his money in April 1891, except Rs. 4,500.

Re-examined.—He made his valuation of the Himalaya Bank house property before the Mussoorie Bank failed.

The next witness was Lieutenant-General Angelo, on the retired list since June 1882. He had an account with the Himalaya Bank since 1880. He received some cash, but the account was greatly swollen by interest and premia on policies. He lost a lot of money by farming speculations in Mussoorie, he started with a view of supplementing his income. The amount of his policies, Rs. 28,000, was assigned to the Bank, which paid the premia. His pension was £1,000 sterling, he tried twice to commute it, but the Government refused. Besides his pension and policies he had no other property except the furniture and some expectations. Recently he filed his schedule, and the petition was still pending. He was arrested, and released to allow him to file a schedule. He scheduled his property, furniture and books, at Rs. 780, and his debts at Rs. 1,05,000 of which nearly a lakh was owing to the Himalaya Bank. Witness was questioned as to his expectations. He had them since 1859. He expected £300 or £400 sterling income on the death of some relations not named, who did not die till lately. Mr. Goodall was now inquiring at home, and wrote that it would be all right. He has no documents or letters about those expectations.

Cross-examined, he said Moss was strict as a manager, but was always ready to oblige when it was in his power. Moss seemed to have almost full power till lately. As an old resident of Mussoorie he thinks the value of house property has fallen in the last ten years, partly owing to the large hotels established. When he borrowed he had no doubt of paying, and would have done so had his pension been commuted.

The next witness Mr. Charles Liddell, said his account was swelled by interest and premia on policies assigned, to the value of Rs. 54,000. The bank paid the premia from July 1889 to June 1890. His interest was over Rs. 600 monthly, and the premia were Rs. 250, total Rs. 850 monthly. Early in 1892 he sold the *Mofussilite* press to a Joint Stock Company for Rs. 30,000. He had no other means besides the press and policies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alston,—His dealings up to 1890 were entirely with Moss.

The next witness was Mr. Henry, the Official Liquidator of the Himalaya Bank, in charge since August 1891. He reported to the Court in February 1893, and adheres to that report. Depositors will get three to four annas per rupee, and shareholders nothing. He proved various balance sheets prepared by him. He heard Mr. King's evidence as to the financial position of the Bank, and agrees with it. In 1890 the capital, reserve and other funds were all gone. In the beginning of 1886 almost all were gone. Even if the policies were taken at their nominal instead of at their surrender value the capital and all the funds were gone. He expects at the utmost to recover six lakhs. At the end of 1891 13½ lakhs were lent without the sanction of the directors. Mr. Henry's evidence was not finished.

POONA SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST 24.

THE match between the Poona Gymkhana Eleven and the Ahmednagar Eleven was concluded yesterday after two-days' play, the match being an exceedingly interesting one throughout, and terminating on Wednesday evening in a draw, after some tolerably good scores were made. Mr. Kriekenback played very well for the Ahmednagar team, and Captain G. B. Smith for the Poona lot, as also did Mr. Wilkins. The following is the full score:—

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Surg-Maj Wilkins, b Geoghegan	8	l-b-w, b Wilkins	22
Mr Kriekenback, b Rogers	17	c Trask, b Rogers	63
Mr Carter, l-b-w, b Geoghegan	5	c Shearme, b Geoghegan	20
Capt Barton, c Geoghegan, b Rogers	20	run out	0
Capt. Broome, not out	47	st Young, b Wilkins	12
Mr Gibb, run out	0	c Trask, b Wilkins	12
Mr Palmes, b Shearme	17	b Shearme	33
Mr Kirk, b Geoghegan	45	b Wilkins	12
Mr Betham, b Geoghegan	2	not out	27
Pte Greenwood, c Trask, b Rogers	1	b Wilkins	5
Pte Warner, b Geoghegan	0	b Shearme	2
Extras	14	Extras	26
Total	168	Total	234

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Geoghegan	121	48	10	5
*Capt Rogers	155	60	8	3
Mr Shearme	25	13	1	0
Surg-Major Barnes	30	17	0	0
Mr Deas	20	7	0	0
Mr Wilkins	20	14	0	0

* 1 no-ball.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Trevor, c Kirk, b Kriekenback	2	b Barton	3
Mr Deas, c Barton, b Wilkins	7	b Kriekenback	4
Mr A D Wilkins, c Kriekenback, b Barton	78	not out	12
Surg-Capt Trask, b Barton	4	did not bat.	
Capt S C Smith, c Gibb, b Greenwood	41		
Mr Young, l-b-w, b Barton	3		
Capt G B Smith, l-b-w, b Kriekenback	70		
Mr Shearme, b Barton	20		
Surg-Maj Barnes, b Barton	2		
Mr Geoghegan, not out	8		
Capt Rogers, run out	1		
Extras	13	Extras	4
Total	249	Total	23

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Barton	225	97	8	5
Surg-Maj Wilkins	80	58	2	1
Mr Greenwood	45	27	2	1
Mr Palmes	30	24	0	0
Mr Kriekenback	80	29	5	2
Mr Carter	5	1	0	0

The Kathiawar Eleven also played a two-days' match at Kirkee with the Kirkee Eleven, resulting in a win for the former team. Dr. Sutton played very well for Kirkee, and Mr. G. Hancock and Bapasola for Kathiawar. The following are the scores:—

KIRKEE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Plummer, b Shivshankar	5	b Bapasola	0
Lieut Newsom l-b-w, b Shivshankar	18	Gr. Paffetts, did not bat.	
Sergt Hicks, s Ashby, b Bapasola	7	c Heaton, b Shivshankar	13
F Sutton, c and b Bapasola	2	b Shivshankar	31
Sergt Young, b Bapasola	3	st Ashby, b Shivshankar	2
Lieut Mangles, b Shivshankar	33	c Vajesing, b Bapasola	18
Surg-Capt Sutton, c Leslie, b Bapasola	73	c Hancock, b Shivshankar	27
Capt Johnson, c and b Bapasola	31	b Shivshankar	7
Lieut Bellhouse, c Leslie, b Shivshankar	7	c Leslie, b Shivshankar	4
Bombr Clough, b Shivshanker	13	b Bapasola	2
Tpr Lashmar, not out	9	c Leslie, b Shivshankar	1
Extras	18	Extras	12
Total	218	Total	111

KATHIAWAR XI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G Hancock, b Dr Sutton	54	b Dr Sutton	6
Kumar Vajesing, b Clough	18	b Clough	3
N C Bapasola, c Sutton, b Clough	59	c and b Clough	3
HS Benn, c Plummer, b Sutton	9	b Clough	15
Capt J S Ashby, c Clough, b Sutton	10	not out	19
F Hancock, b Sutton	4	did not bat	
N Leslie, b Young	18	not out	53
J S Heaton, b Young	18	l-b-w b Young	4
F C O Beaman, c Young, b Clough	5	did not bat	
Amir Mian, not out	10		
Shivashankar, b Clough	0		
Extras	16	Extras	10
Total	219	Total	113

The Gymkhana have had a ladies' rifle range built near the polo-ground. The work has been very well carried out by Lieut. Walpole, R. E., and the range is one of the best to be seen anywhere, and has the advantage of being well-situated. Lady Harris formally opened the range on Wednesday afternoon, before a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. When their Excellencies arrived the Union Jack was hoisted, and Lady Harris proceeded to fire the first shot, at 50 yards, and scored a bull.

Sixteen ladies competed for the first competition, the conditions being five shots at 50 yards and five shots at 100 yards. The 50 yards target was a 4-inch and the 100 yards a 6-inch bull. Lyman's sights were handicapped one point at 50 and two at 100. The prizes offered were: A silver cream and sugar bowl; a pearl and sapphire scarf pin; and 250 rounds of ammunition. Mrs. Blundell and Mrs. Phelips tied with an aggregate score of 44 for the first prize, and the tie had to be decided by the two ladies firing again at 100 yards, when Mrs. Phelips was declared winner. The third prize was also a tie between Mrs. Von Donop, Mrs. Burder, and Mrs. Quill, and on shooting the tie off, Mrs. Burder won.

The following was the scoring at the two ranges:—

GENTLEMEN.

	50 yds.	100 yds.	Ttl.	Gr. Ttl.
Mr E C Ozanne	56	52	108—4	104
Surg-Maj Mitchell	60	56	116—9	107
Major Hobday	64	61	125—15	110
Lieut-Col Hobday	63	64	127—16	111
Lieut Muscroft	65	59	124—10	114
Brig-Genl Cuninghame	60	68	128—12	114
Surg-Capt Copeland	63	67	130—14	116
Surg-Genl Turnbull	63	54	117—0	117
Mr H Bromley	68	71	139—20	119
Lieut. T A Harrison	74	71	145—24	121
Lieut Badcock	72	73	145—20	125

LADIES.

	50 yds.	100 yds.	Ttl.	Gr. Ttl.
Mrs Ozanne	53	52	105—4	101
Miss Ozanne	69	59	124—18	110
Mrs Turnbull	54	61	115—0	115

There was a meeting of the Golf Club on Wednesday, on the Yerrowda links, when two matches were played. Mr. E. C. Ozanne, who was handicapped 4, won the scratch and handicap match for gentlemen, Mrs. Ozanne winning the ladies' matches. The following were the scores:—

	50 yards	Ttl.	100 yards	Ttl.	Gr. Ttl.
Mrs Phelips	4 5 5 5 4	23	3 5 5 4 4	21	44
Mrs Blundell	4 5 4 5 5	23	3 5 4 4 5	21	44
Mrs Burder	4 5 4 5 4	22	5 4 4 5 2	20	42
Mrs VonDonop	5 5 4 5 5	24	4 3 3 3 5	18	42
Mrs Quill	4 5 4 4 4	21	5 4 3 4 5	21	42
Mrs Pengree	4 4 4 5 4	21	3 4 4 4 4	19	40
Mrs Scannell	4 4 5 4 4	21	4 3 4 3 4	18	39
Mrs Webb	4 4 4 5 4	21	4 2 4 2 5	17	38
Miss W Vidal	4 5 5 4 3	21	4 3 3 3 4	17	38
Mrs Jones	4 4 4 3 4	19	4 5 0 3 5	17	36
Mrs L H Vidal	3 5 3 5 4	20	3 3 3 3 4	16	36
Miss Sheringham	2 3 3 4 4	16	4 5 5 3 2	19	35
H E Lady Harris	4 4 4 3 4	19	4 2 4 5 0	15	34
Mrs Budgen	2 3 5 3 3	16	4 3 4 2 3	16	32
Mrs W Lang	4 3 3 4 4	18	3 3 0 3 4	13	31
Mrs Doig	2 3 3 4 4	16	0 5 3 2 0	10	26

The Presidential Assault-at-Arms, which was postponed on account of the absence of the troops in Bombay, is now down to come off on the 8th and 9th of September.

MILITARY NEWS.

A GOVERNMENT Library of 960 volumes has been sanctioned for the standing camp at Kailana Hill, Chakrata.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the withdrawal of the military guard from Sheikh Budin, near Dera Ismail Khan, for the present.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT LUARD, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer in the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

SANCTION has been accorded to the 16th Madras Infantry moving from Secunderabad to Bellary to take the place of the 29th Madras Infantry, on its being mustered out.

THE power of sanctioning the assembly of special casting committees has been vested conditionally in the Commissaries-General of circles, in order to avoid delay in the disposal of transport animals.

THE quarters sanctioned for Sergeant-Instructors of Volunteers have not been provided this year, so compensation to the extent of Rs. 1,520 has been granted to Corps from the Military Works Reserve Funds.

THE Rangoon Naval Volunteers have been granted the services of a Naval Instructor, who will be one of the Supernumerary Gunnery Instructors borne on the ships of the East Indian squadron.

A VOLUNTEER grant of Rs. 30,000 for providing armouries, magazines, headquarters, &c., has been divided amongst the following Corps:—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 10,000; Behar Light Horse, Rs. 4,000; St. Michael's School Cadet Corps, Rs. 1,000; Surma Valley Light Horse, Rs. 6,000; Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, Rs. 2,215; Poona Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,000; Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers, Rs. 500; Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 2,000; South Indian Railway Volunteers, Rs. 3,235.

A LADY correspondent of "Nature Notes," while staying recently in the little village of Churchill, Somerset, heard a talking canary. The bird belongs to a Mrs. Buckland, wife of a gardener living in Churchill. "Joey" came into her possession when only six weeks old, and she, being much alone in her house, got into the habit of constantly talking to him. When about a year old he one day quite suddenly began to talk, and has talked incessantly until the present day, he being now eight years old. His repertory is not extensive consisting of the remarks addressed to him by Mrs. Buckland—"Pretty Joey," "Kiss me," "Missus's pretty little Joey," and "I be missus's pretty little beauty, I be." He speaks in a beautifully clear, melodious trilling voice, all the words being perfectly distinct. "He talked incessantly," writes the lady, "while I was in the room, interspersing his remarks with the usual canary's song. Mrs. Buckland has been offered considerable sums, both for the bird and for the loan of him for exhibition, but nothing would induce her to part with him."

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE STORY OF MRS. BESANT'S LIFE.

CONTINUING the story of her life Mrs. Besant writes in the *Weekly Sun*:—

MOTHER AND CHILD.

One thing I gained in the Court of Appeal. The Court expressed a strong view as to my right of access, and directed me to apply to Sir George Jessel for it, adding that it could not doubt he would grant it. Under cover of this I applied to the Master of the Rolls, and obtained liberal access to the children; but I found that my visits kept Mabel in a continual state of longing and fretting for me, while the ingenious forms of petty insult that were devised against me and used in the children's presence would soon become palpable to them and cause continual pain. So, after a painful struggle with myself, I resolved to give up the right of seeing them, feeling that thus only could I save them from constantly recurring conflict, destructive of all happiness and of all respect for one or the other parent. Resolutely I turned my back on them that I might spare them trouble, and determined that, robbed of my own, I would be a mother to all helpless children I could aid and cure the pain at my own heart by soothing the pain of others.

VICTORY ALL ALONG THE LINE.

As far as regards this whole struggle over the Knowlton pamphlet, victory was finally won all along the line. Not only did we, as related, recover all our seized pamphlets, and continue the sale till all prosecution and threat of prosecution were definitely surrendered; but my own tract had an enormous sale, so that when I withdrew it from sale in June, 1891, I was offered a large sum for the copyright, an offer which I, of course, refused. Since that time not a copy has been sold with my knowledge or permission, but long ere that the pamphlet had received a very complete legal vindication. For while it circulated untouched in England, a prosecution was attempted against it in New South Wales, but was put an end to by an eloquent and luminous judgment by the senior puisne judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Windmeyer, in December, 1888. This judge, the most respected in the great Australian colony, spoke out plainly and strongly on the morality of such teaching.

"Take the case," he said "of a woman married to a drunken husband, steadily ruining his constitution and hastening to the drunkard's doom, loss of employment for himself, semi-starvation for his family, and finally death, without a shilling to leave those whom he has brought into the world, but armed with the authority of the law to treat his wife as his slave, ever brutally insisting on the indulgence of his marital rights. Where is the immorality, if already broken in health, from unresting maternity, having already a larger family than she can support when the miserable bread-winner has drunk himself to death, the woman avails herself of the information given in this book, and so averts the consequences of yielding to her husband's brutal insistence on his marital rights. Already weighted with a family that she is unable to decently bring up, the immorality, it seems to me, would be in the reckless and criminal disregard of precautions, which would prevent her bringing into the world daughters whose future outlook as a career would be prostitution, or sons whose inherited taint of alcoholism would soon drag them down with their sisters to herd with the seething mass of degenerate and criminal humanity that constitutes the dangerous classes of great cities. In all these cases the appeal is from thoughtless unreasoning prejudice to conscience, and, if listened to, its voice will be heard unmistakably indicating where the path of duty lies."

A COLONIAL JUDGMENT.

The judge forcibly refused to be any party to the prohibition of such a pamphlet, regarding it as of high service to the community. He said: "So strong is the dread of the world's censure upon this topic that few have the courage openly to express their views upon it; and its nature is such that it is only amongst thinkers who discuss all subjects, or amongst intimate acquaintances, that community of thought upon the question is discovered. But let any one inquire amongst those who have sufficient education and ability to think for themselves, and who do not idly float, slaves to the current of conventional opinion, and he will discover that numbers of men and women of purest lives, of noblest aspirations, pious, cultivated, and refined, see no wrong in teaching the ignorant that it is wrong to bring into the world children to whom they cannot do justice, and who think it folly to stop short in telling them simply and plainly how to prevent it. A more robust view of moral teaches that it is puerile to ignore human passions and human physiology. A clearer perception of truth and the safety of trusting to it teaches that in law, as in religion, it is useless trying to limit the knowledge of mankind by any inquisitorial attempts to place upon a judicial Index Expurgatorius works written with an earnest purpose, and commanding themselves to thinkers of well-balanced minds. I will be no party to any such attempt. I do not believe that it was ever meant that the Obscene Publication Act should apply to cases of this kind, but only to the publication of such matter as all good men would regard as lewd and filthy, to lewd and bawdy novels, pictures and exhibitions, evidently published and given for lucre's sake. It would never have been intended to stifle the expression of thought by the earnest-minded on a subject of transcendent national importance like the present, and I will not strain it for that purpose. As pointed out by Lord Cockburn in the case of the Queen V. Bradlaugh and Besant, all prosecutions of this kind should be regarded as mischievous, even by those who disapprove the opinions sought to be stifled, inasmuch as they only tend more widely to diffuse the teaching objected to. To those, on the other hand, who desire its promulgation, it must be a matter of congratulation that this like all attempted persecutions of thinkers, will defeat its own object, and that truth, like a torch, "the more it's shook it shines."

THE NEW MALTHUSIAN POSITION.

The argument of Mr. Justice Windeyer for the New Malthusian position was (as anyone may see who reads the full text of the judgment) one of the most luminous and cogent I have ever read. The judgment was spoken of at the time in the English press as a "brilliant triumph for Mrs. Besant," and so I suppose it was; but no legal judgment could undo the harm wrought on the public mind in England by malignant and persistent misrepresentation. What that trial and its results cost me in pain no one but myself will ever know; on the other hand, there was the passionate gratitude evidenced by letters from thousands of poor married women—many from the wives of country clergymen and curates—thanking and blessing me for showing them how to escape from the veritable hell in which they lived. The "upper classes" of society know nothing about the way in which the poor live; how their overcrowding destroys all sence of personal dignity, of modesty, of outward decency, till human life, as Bishop Fraser justly said, is "degraded below the level of the swine." To such, and among such, I went, and I could not grudge the price that then seemed to me as the ransom for their redemption. To me, indeed, it meant the losing of all that made life dear, but for them it seemed to be the gaining of all that gave hope of a better future. So how could I hesitate—I whose heart had been fired by devotion to an ideal Humanity, inspired by that materialism that is of love and not of hate?

PRAISE FROM THE "CHRISTIAN WORLD."

And now, in 1893, we find the *Christian World*, the representative organ of orthodox Christian Protestantism, proclaiming the right and the duty of voluntary limitation of the family. In a leading article, after a number of letters had been inserted, it said:—

The conditions are assuredly wrong which bring one member of the married partnership into a bondage so cruel. It is no less evident that the cause of the bondage in such cases lies in the too rapid multiplication of the family. There was a time when any idea of voluntary limitation was regarded by pious people as interfering with Providence. We are beyond that now, and have become capable of recognising that Providence works through the common sense of individual brains. We limit population just as much by deferring marriage from prudential motives as by any action that may be taken after it . . . . Apart from certain methods of limitation, the morality of which is gravely questioned by many, there are certain easily understood physiological laws of the subject, the failure to know and to observe which is inexcusable on the part either of men or women in these circumstances. It is worth noting in this connection that Dr. Billings, in his article in this month's *Forum* on the diminishing birth-rate of the United States, gives as one of the reasons the greater diffusion of intelligence, by means of popular and school treatises on physiology, than formerly prevailed.

Thus has opinion changed in 16 years, and all the obloquy poured on us is seen to have been the outcome of ignorance and bigotry.

As for the children, what was gained by their separation from me? The moment they were old enough to free themselves, they came back to me, my little girl's too brief stay with me being ended by her happy marriage, and I fancy the fears expressed for her eternal future will prove as groundless as the fears for her temporal ruin have proved to be! Not only so, but both are treading in my steps as regards their views of the nature and destiny of man.

THEOSOPHY VERSUS MATERIALISM.

That, however, which no force could compel me to do, which I refused to threats of fine and prison, to separation from my children, to social ostracism, and to insults and ignominy worse to bear than death, I surrendered freely when all the struggle was over, and a great part of society and of public opinion had adopted the view that cost Mr. Bradlaugh and myself so dear. I may as well complete the story here, so as not to have to refer to it again. I gave up Neo-Malthusianism in April, 1891, its renunciation being part of the outcome of two years' instruction from Mdme. H. P. Blavatsky, who showed me that however justifiable Neo-Malthusianism might be while man was regarded only as the most perfect outcome of physical evolution, it was wholly incompatible with the view of man as a spiritual being, whose material form and environment were the results of his own mental activity. Why and how I embraced Theosophy, and accepted H. P. Blavatsky as teacher, will soon be told in its proper place. Here I am concerned only with the why and how of my renunciation of the Neo-Malthusian teaching, for which I had fought so hard and suffered so much.

When I built my life on the basis of Materialism, I judged all actions by their effect on human happiness in this world now and in future generations, regarding man as an organism that lived on earth and there perished, with activities confined to earth and limited by physical laws. The object of life was the ultimate building up of a physically, mentally, morally perfect man by the cumulative effects of heredity—mental and moral tendencies being regarded as the outcome of material conditions, to be slowly but surely evolved by rational selection and the transmission to offspring of qualities carefully acquired by, and developed in, parents. The most characteristic note of this serious and lofty Materialism had been struck by Professor W.K. Clifford in his noble article on the "Ethics of Belief."

THE SACRED PARENTAL OFFICE.

Taking this view of human d[illegible] regard to the rational co-operation with nature [illegible] evolution of the human race, it became of the [illegible] importance to rescue the control of the generation of offspring from mere blind brute passion, and to trnsfer it to the reason and to the intelligence; to impress on parents the sacredness of the parental office, the tremendous responsibility of the exercise of the creative function. And since, further, one of the most pressing problems for solution in the older countries is that of poverty, the horrible slums and dens into which are crowded and in which are festering families of eight and ten children, whose parents are earning an uncertain 10s., 12s, 15., and 20s. a week; since an immediate palliative is wanted, if popular risings impelled by starvation are to be avoided; since the lives of men and women of the poorer classes, and of the worst paid professional classes are one long heart-breaking struggle "to make both ends meet and keep respectable"; since in the middle class marriage is often avoided, or delayed till late in life, from the dread of the large family, and late marriage is followed by its shadow, the prevalence of vice and the moral and social ruin of thousands of women; for these, and many other reasons, the teaching of the duty of limiting the family within the means of subsistence is the logical outcome of Materialism linked with the scientific view of evolution, and with a knowledge of the physical law, by which evolution is accelerated or retarded. Seeking to improve the physical type, scientific Materialism, it seemed to me, must forbid parentage to any but healthy married couples; it must restrict child bearing within the limits consistent with the thorough health and physical well-being of the mother; it must impose it as a duty never to bring children into the world unless the conditions for their fair nurture and development are present. Regarding it as hopeless, as well as mischievous, to preach asceticism, and looking on the conjunction of nominal celibacy with widespread prostitution as inevitable, from the constitution of human nature, scientific Materialism—quite rationally and logically—advises deliberate restriction of the production of offspring, while sanctioning the exercise of the sexual instinct within the limits imposed by temperance, the highest physical and mental efficiency, the good order and dignity of society, and the self-respect of the individual.

NO APPROVAL OF LICENTIOUSNESS.

In all this there is nothing which for one moment implies approval of licentiousness, profligacy, unbridled self-indulgence. On the contrary, it is a well-considered and intellectually-defensible scheme of human evolution, regarding all natural instincts as matters for regulation, not for destruction, and seeking to develop the perfectly healthy and well-balanced physical body as the necessary basis for the healthy and well-balanced mind. If the premises of Materialism be true, there is no answer to the Neo-Malthusian conclusions; for even those Socialists who have bitterly opposed the promulgation of Neo-Malthusianism—regarding it as a "red herring intended to draw the attention of the proletariat away from the real cause of poverty, the monopoly of land and capital by a class"—admit that when Society is built on the foundation of common property in all that is necessary for the production of wealth, the time will come for the consideration of the population question. Nor do I now see, any more than I saw then how any Materialist can rationally avoid the Neo-Malthusian position. For if man be the outcome of purely physical causes, it is with these that we must deal in guiding his future evolution. If he be related but to terrestrial existence, he is but the loftiest organism of earth; and, failing to see his past and his future, how should my eyes not have been then blinded to the deep-lying causes of his present woe? I brought a material cure to a disease which appeared to me to be of material origin; but how when the evil came from a subtler source, and its causes lay not on the material plane? How if the remedy only set up new causes for future evil, and while immediately a palliative, strenged then the disease itself, and ensured its reappearance in the future? This was the view of the problem set before me by H. P. Blavatsky, when she unrolled the story of man, told of his origin and his destiny, showed me the forces that went to the making of man, and the true relation between his past, his present, and his future.

FOR WHAT IS MAN?

For what is man in light of Theosophy? He is a spiritual intelligence, eternal and uncreate, treading a vast cycle of human experience, born and reborn on earth millennium, after millennium evolving slowly into the ideal man. He is not the product of matter, but is encased in matter, and the forms of matter with which he clothes himself are of his own making. For the intelligence and will of man are creative forces—not creative *ex nihilo*. but creative as is the brain of the painter—and these forces are exercised by man in every act of thought. Thus, he is ever creating round him thought-forms, moulding subtlest matter into shape by these energies, forms, which persist as tangible realities when the body of the thinker has long gone back to earth and air and water. When the time for rebirth into this earth life comes for the soul these thought-forms, its own progeny, help to form the tenuous model into which the molecules of physical matter are builded for the making of the body, and matter is thus moulded for the new body in which the soul is to dwell, on the lines laid down by the intelligent and volitional life of the previous or of many previous, incarnation. So does each man create for himself in verity the from wherein he functions, and what he is in his present is the inevitable outcome of his own creative energies in his past. Applying this to the Neo-Malthusian theory, we see in sexual love not only a passion which man has in common with the brute, and which forms at the present stage of evolution, a necessary part of human nature; but an animal passion that may be trained and purified into a human emotion, which may be used as one of the levers in human progress, one of the factors in human growth. But, instead of this, man in the past has made his intellect the servant of his passions; the abnormal development of the sexual instinct in man—in whom it is far greater and more continuous than in any brute—is due to the mingling with it of the intellectual element, all sexual thoughts, desires, and imaginations having created thought-forms, which have been wrought into the human race, giving rise to a continual demand, far beyond nature, and in marked contrast with the temperance of normal animal life. Hence it has become one of the most fruitful sources of human misery and human degradation, and the satisfaction of its imperious cravings in civilised countries lies at the root of our worst social evils. This excessive development has to be fought against, and the instinct reduced within natural limits, and this will certainly never be done by easy-going self-indulgence within the marital relation any more than by self-indulgence outside it. By none other road than that of self-control and self-denial can men and women now set going the causes which will build for them brains and bodies of a higher type for their future return to earth life. They have to hold this instinct in complete control, to transmute it from passion into tender and self-denying affection, to develop the intellectual at the expense of the animal, and thus to raise the whole man to the human stage, in which every intellectual and physical capacity shall subserve the purposes of the soul. From all this, it follows that Theosophists should sound the note of self-restraint within marriage, and the gradual—for with the mass it cannot be sudden—restriction of the sexual relation to the perpetuation of the race.

MADAME BLAVATSKY'S TEACHING.

Such was the befring of Theosophical teaching on Neo-Malthusianism, as laid before me by H. P. Blavatsky and when I urged, out of my bitter knowledge of the miseries endured by the poor, that it surely might for a time, at least, be recommended as a palliative, as a defence in the hands of the woman against intolerable oppression and enforced suffering, she bade me look beyond the moment, and see how the suffering must come back and back with every generation, unless we sought to remove the roots of wrong. "I do not judge a woman," she said, who has resort to such means of defence in the midst of circumstances so evil, and whose ignorance of the real causes of all this misery is her excuse for snatching at any relief. But it is not for you, an Occultist, to continue to teach a method which you now know must tend to the perpetuation of the sorrow." I felt that she was right, and though I shrank from the decision—for my heart somewhat failed me at withdrawing from the knowledge of the poor, so far as I could a temporary palliative of evils which too often wreck their lives and bring many to an early grave worn old before even middle age has touched them—yet the decision was made. I refused to reprint the "Law of Population" or to sell the copyright giving pain, as I sadly knew, to all the brave and loyal friends who had so generously stood by me in that long and bitter struggle, and who saw the results of victory thrown away on grounds to them inadequate and mistaken. Will it always be, I wonder, in man's climbing upward, that every step must be set on his own heart and on the hearts of those he loves?

YESTERDAY, Friday, being the general prayer-day of the Mahomedans, when they congregate in immense numbers at the Juma Musjid, the Commissioner of Police had made excellent arrangements to prevent a disturbance of the peace. Mr. Vincent, who was on horseback, accompanied by Inspector Morar Rao, and two mounted sowars, posted himself off the main eastern entrance to the mosque. Superintendent Sweeney, who was also on horseback, watched the entrance to the Cutlery Bazar, leading straight on into the Mahomedan quarter from the Juma Musjid, the main entrance to which was guarded by Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, Superintendent Grennan, Acting Superintendent N. Roberts, and a body of the local police. The southern entrance to the mosque, leading to the Munguldas and other cloth markets, was adequately guarded by a detachment of the Lancashire Fusiliers, while a party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers patrolled the chief streets surrounding the mosque. Several of the Hindu shops, situated on the premises attached to the mosque, were closed, the rest being open. The police brake was kept ready on one side for the use of police officers. About 1 p.m., the Mahomedans quietly left the mosque, and the public peace was fully maintained. To-day being the Cocoanut holiday, when a fair is annually held on the Esplanade, special arrangements will be made in the interests of peace. A party of European troops will be stationed near the Elphinstone High School on the Cruickshank Road. The 2nd Bombay Lancers will patrol the principal thoroughfares. One of the special Magistrates will be posted at Pydhonee, another at Byculla near Messrs. Treacher and Co's establishment, and two at Bazar Gate, to meet any emergency that might arise. Bodies of the city police will be stationed at convenient spots.

COIN collectors have long appreciated difficulty of making a complete collection of American specimens. The United States coinage of 1793 is very rare, and a dollar of the year 1794 has often sold for as much as 100 dols. A 1796 half-cent. is so rare as to sell readily for 15 dols., and a half-dollar of the same year is worth sixty times its original value. While the half-cent of 1804 is common enough, all the other coins of that year are rare, the dollar of that particular date being the rarest of all American coins. Only eight are known to exist out of the 19,570 that were coined. The lowest price that one of these now changes hands for is 800 dols.

A BUDDHIST PRIEST SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Among other cases of murder which came up for hearing before the Chief Justice, Mr. A. C. Lawrie, at the last session of the Supreme Court in Candy, was one in which a young Buddhist priest, Sumana Unanse, of the Wirawala *pansala* in the district of Udanuwara, was charged with the murder of a young Kandyan boy named Mudianse. Mudianse, it appears, was working in the Wirawala *pansala* in the capacity of a servant boy, and was said to be missing since the 4th of May last. On or about that day the priest Sumana himself went about the village and the neighbourhood of the village making very diligent inquiries from the people as to whether they had seen, or happened to know anything of the whereabouts of, his servant-boy Mudianse, who, he said, had suddenly disappeared from the *pansala*. of which he was the incumbent. His search, however, having proved fruitless, Sumana returned home, and having apparently reconciled himself to his loss, did not seem to trouble himself much further about the matter. Some few days afterwards, however, it happened that while one of the villagers of Wirawala was in a jungle, not many hundred yards away from the *pansala*, he noticed a most offensive smell arsing, as he suspected, from a human body, in rather an advanced state of decomposition. He immediately informed the Duraya of the village of the circumstance, and upon that officer, assisted by a few other men, examining the jungle in question, inside a cave in the jungle were discovered some human bones, the flesh covering which, had evidently been devoured by the jackals which infested that locality in large numbers, or some other wild animals. These bones being suspected to be those of the boy Mudianse, an investigation into the matter followed shortly after, with the result that the priest Sumana and another inmate after, of the Wirawala *pansala*, a man named Koralegedere Punchirale, were arrested upon suspicion of having murdered the boy Mudianse, the evidence of another boy employed in the same *pansala* having thrown some light upon the matter of the sudden disappearance of Mudianse. This young fellow-servant of Mudianse's, stated that on or about the 4th of May last, the day since when Mudianse had been missing, he remembered hearing the sound of some very severe slaps or blows being administered to somebody in one of the rooms of the *pansala*, and that he immediately after saw a body being carried by the above-mentioned Punchirala into the priest's own room. The priest subsequent to his arrest, admitted having struck the deceased, alleging as his reason for doing so, the disobedience of the boy to some of his orders, but stated that he did so without the least intention of causing his death. The boy having, however, died of the effects of the blows, he (the priest) through fear, and with the assistance of Punchirala, concealed the dead body in the cave in which it was afterwards found by the Duraya. The man Punchirala having therefore, had nothing to do with the actual murder of the deceased, the priest Sumana alone stood his trial for the murder of the boy Mudianse before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice. The jury, an English-speaking one, found the priest guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. His Lordship passed sentence of death on the prisoner, and stated that the proceedings in the case would be forwarded to the Governor with the recommendation of the jury, for mercy. I have since heard that the sentence of death in the above case has been commuted by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to 20 years imprisonment.—*Times of Ceylon*.

CURRENCY MISMANAGEMENT.

THERE is no need to enlarge on the folly displayed by the Finance Committee of the India Office, in selling Council Drafts at 1s. 3 1-4d., when our specie import point has been fixed at 1s. 4 5-32d. It is patent to all that such sales are not only pure waste of public money, but are injurious to public interests by their unsettling influence on exchange. There is every reason to expect that during next busy season, in February or earlier, India will require large supplies of new rupees. In her present state of development more currency is required annually; and under the new currency law, each fresh rupee will cost 1s. 4 5-32d. If then the Mints can rely on being able to sell new rupees in February at this price, still more might the Secretary of State feel assured that between this and February, he will be able to dispose of all his rupees in the Reserve Treasuries at 1s. 4½d. No one will give 1s. 4 5-32d. for new rupees while old rupees are available at 1s. 4½d., and if the Secretary of State can sell all his rupees at the latter rate, between this and the end of February, it is pure waste of money to sell any of these rupees now at 1s. 3¼d., or at a loss of nearly 6 per cent. Should he run short of sterling money while holding for 1s. 4½d. he can, with permission of Parliament, borrow all he needs at a charge of 3 per cent., per annum or less. The charge from this to February would be 1½ per cent. at most, and in this way 4½ per cent., would be saved, *viz.*, the difference between 1½ per cent., and 6 per cent.

But this loss of money is a minor evil. The most serious consequences of sale of Councils at these unprofitable rates are, their effects on exchange.

In the first place they lead the public to infer that our financial authorities have little confidence in the success of their own currency arrangements. If Councils are sold now 6 per cent., below specie import point, it is only natural to conclude that the authorities are of opinion that the new specie import point will not be operative for eighteen months to come; because it is contrary to private usage and public policy to incur an exchange loss of 6 per cent., if it might be avoided by incurring a smaller interest charge.

In the second place, it is well known, that during the rainy season, when there is little export trade, the price of Council Drafts has a commanding influence on exchange rates. The Presidency Bank coffers are always overflowing at that time. There is no immediate want of additional funds; and the intimation made a few days ago by the Under-Secretary of State for India, to the effect that the India Office is ready to meet tenders at the market rate, and has no fixed minimum below which the sale of Council Bills will be allowed to depress the exchange value of the rupee, is practically an invitation to the Exchange Bank to go to extreme lengths in their efforts to buy Councils and lay in rupees cheap for future use. In these circumstances the public have no guide or indication of any kind on which to base their forecasts of exchange. They may know that in February exchange will rise to 1s. 4-5-32d; and that it is folly on the part of sellers of rupees to part with them at present at over 4 per cent., under that rate, whilst, on the other hand, it should be the interst of the Exchange Banks and other buyers of rupees, to lay them in at that rate; but if the large seller of rupees, the Secretary of State, announces that he will be guided by no considerations of profit or loss, but will meet what he calls the market, there is no limit to the uncertainty. If he prefers to incur an exchange loss of 6 per cent., to an interest charge of 1½ per cent., we have not the least guide to what his minimum rate will be, and are even worse off than when the course of the New York silver market, erratic although it was, helped to guide him in fixing his rates of sale.

Again, the lower the Council Bill rate, the smaller is the sum of sterling realisable on Rupee Government Paper in London. Each drop in the Council rate depresses accordingly the price of these rupee securities, and by enabling the Exchange Banks to buy the securities and remit them to India on advantageous terms, it substitutes these securities for Council Drafts as a means of remittance to India. Thus each drop in the Council rate at this season, where there is little export trade to stimulate or import trade to check, begets another, by decreasing the demand for Councils, and all in the swim know that had the Secretary of State held firmly for 1s. 4d., during this and last month, the demand for Council Drafts would have been much larger, because holders of rupee securities in London would have been encouraged to stick to them, and the Exchange Banks being unable to buy these securities as a means of remitting to India, would have been forced to buy Councils.—*capitol*.

THE British troops which are likely to march through the eastern part of the N. W. Provinces, where the people have been inflamed with the anti-cow-killing agitation, will probably be those that would be moving that way in the ordinary course of relief; namely, the Manchester Regiment from Chakrata to Dinapore, the Northumberland Fusiliers from Peshawar to Sitapore and Benares, and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry which, on return from Upper Burma, goes to Chakrata.

IN Birmingham there is an epidemic of small forgeries, supported by perjury. Such, at least, is the declaration of Judge Chalmers, of the local County Court. There are a number of people, he says, in the town who are willing to forge signatures for a small sum, and it is quite a common thing for women to get them to personate their husbands for the purpose obtaining a small loan. One woman has this week told and astounding story in court. It seems that being pressed for payment of a debt for drapery contracted without her husband's knowledge she borrowed 5*l.* of a money-lender. Her account was that on the way to the loan office she found a stranger in the attire of a working man, and ask him to go with her to sign her husband's name. The man consented, and he afterwards received half-a-crown for his trouble. From that moment he disappears from the story. The next development was the levying of a distress on the husband's goods in default of payment of the loan, whereupon the husband made an application at the County Court and explained that he new nothing whatever of the matter. So well-known is the trick to which the woman had resorted to obtain the loan, that before she had given her evidence the judge said "I suppose the wife knows all about it; she generally gets the husband's signature forged." He added that in thirty cases out of a hundred the signatures were forgeries.

DR. DUDFIELD, the Medical Officer of Health for Kensington, complains that the provisions of the law with respect to precautions to be taken against the spread of infectious disease are ill understood. The use of public vehicles for the conveyance of infectious sick persons is expressly forbidden, and yet, since his last report, two cases of diphtheria have been removed to hospital in cabs. The numbers of the cabs are unknown, and the vehicles have not been disinfected. In a case of scarlet fever the man was expressly warned of the nature of his illness, but persisted in going out as usual whilst his skin was actively "peeling." Another man went about the parish many days whilst "peeling" after scarlet fever. It is said that he also presented himself in the out-patient room of a general hospital; but, as in the cases mentioned in Dr. Dudfield's last report, he took no steps to obtain medical assistance at home, and pleaded ignorance of the nature of his illness. He was ultimately removed to hospital—under threat of prosecution for the offence he had committed—as well as a child from the same house, whom probably he had in[illegible].

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SEASONABLE CLOTHES.

WELL, was I not right in telling my readers not to be coaxed into believing that cold days and gloomy nights were upon us because a little spell of rain and chill usurped the place of bright sunshine and balmy air? asks the correspondent of a home paper. Here we are again with weather rivalling our sunny May and June, and instead of folding away our muslins and delaines, the weighty thought of how we shall renovate them, so that they may be able to serve us in some little freshness and decency during the fine autumn months, is occupying our minds. I would give one general recommendation to those who are pondering on the subject of pale pink, pale green, pale blue, or heliotrope trimming, which was become a little faded or passe. Don't repair the ravages of sunshine by substituting another pale colour; if you can produce any harmony of tint at all renew with autumn or russet colours. Those who have been wise enough to follow the mode so far as to get themselves a couple of light black muslins or grenadines trimmed with coloured silk and ribbons will find their dresses quite upto date if they retrim them with rich golded or coppery browns, oak-greens, or deep-tinted reds.

AUTUMN TINTS.

For just as summer brought tropical brightness of hue into our fashions, so autumn is introducing her own rich, bright tints into dresses and millinery. Cerise promises to be a very favourite colour, while deep red serges are being patronised for seaside wear. I should not like to recommend this latter fashion, for I think sea air and sunshine give all shades of red a frowsy, yellow look. However, a red serge costume is pretty and becoming, and those who need not think of what time a dress ought to serve, will doubtless be glad of a change from the eternal black, blue, or brown. It sometimes seems as if the more arbitrary and senseless fashion's decrees are, the greater number there are to carry them out. For instance hopsack, though not half so elegant or nice a material for seaside wear as serge, is being more generally worn this year, and is becoming more and more popular as the season advances. In fact, most of the travelling and seaside costumes which are being shown by the leading tailors are composed of this material.

NO NOVELTY.

There is a great lack of novelty in the new models. I don't really see much appreciable change from those of last year. The skirts are just a little wider and the sleeves larger—there the difference ends. Jackets are made rather long, and fit more closely to the figure than last year, and instead of the capes and frills of the summer styles they are mostly furnished with a deep turned-back collar which falls over the shoulders and fits either square, sailor shaped, or rounded like a cape at the back. Pale green silk blouses are the newest for wear with these open jackets, and the handkerchief still continues the most popular shape. Indeed, a draper was telling me that the universal adoption of the crossover style left a considerable stock of other blouses on hand, which had to be sold at a great reduction. When one considers the ever-varying modes, and the great loss each change must incur on leading establishments it is hard to understand how even exorbitant prices can compensate for the losses they must necessarily undergo from one season to another. For us who have not big stocks to fret about, fashion's fickleness has its consolations. If a thing offends our sense of taste and propriety we know that in the ordinary run of events it must soon disappear. Already, following this order, the skirts ten yards round and monstrous sleeves and frills are gradually given place to more sober and sensible arrangements, especially in costumes made from the new light tweeds and woollen goods.

LOUIS QUATORZE.

Velvet will be the favourite material for revers, collars, cuffs, and skirt decoration, and costumes composed entirely of this material are already being shown by leading French firms. The Louis Quatorze-styles are getting into vogue again, and probably before early winter everything we wear will be Louis Quatorze, in name at least, for the old modes get the nineteenth-century stamp so upon them, that I doubt whether their inventors would recognise them. Well, how far I have wandered from my original subject. I intended to talk of nothing, when setting out, but serge and hopsack, and here I have wandered into Paris and Louis Quatorze; but before I go back I must mention that an old custom, the wearing of bands of velvet or necklaces round the throat; is quite the rage, the necks of the dresses being cut rather low for the purpose, bracelets or bands being worn on the wrists to match.

HOLIDAY CHATTER.

And now to the seaside again! I suppose that it is another sign of the luxury of the fin de siecle to see more and more attention being paid each year to bathing dresses. The dainty knickers, skirts and jackets we see now, are very far removed from the primitive bathing gown of 50 years ago; and ladies going to fashionable watering-places, where bathing parties are arranged for sets of friends, aim at as much coquetry and style in their suits as if they were going to a garden party. Pretty contrasts of colour, frills, and jabots of lace; in fact, every eccentricity that can be thought of, is brought into requistion to make chic bathing costumes. It seems such a pity for Fashion to be invading everything and everywhere, and that a woman will only go away from the treadmill of a London season to plunge into the vortex of a fashionable health resort. It was really quite refreshing to hear of a party going off to a quiet unknown spot—where a couple of tweed dresses and blue serge bathing suits would do service for as long as one wished to stay. Ireland is the place to find such nooks, and I quite envied a batch of friends who started off some days ago in careless happy glee, laughing over the scantiness of their wardrobes, yet determined to leave everything that would remind them of city life behind. I expect to see them coming back as if they had had a holiday, and not with a new sense of oppression and ennui hanging over them. But all this is saying nothing about bathing or seaside costumes, I hear my readers exclaiming. All are not of my mind as to what a holiday should be. True; so next week I promise a description of some of the latest creations of Madame la Modiste, whose business it is to make certain leaders of fashion look as fascinating and bewitching as possible at the seaside.

COURTESY TO WOMEN.

The courteous deference paid to women by all who have the slightest claim to be considered as gentlemen is, in the opinion of many persons, says the "Queen" likely to be lessened by the demands for equal rights and responsibilities made by the advanced and progressive section of the sex. The story of the lady who, on getting into a full carriage was met by the question from the only male occupant as to whether or no she was an advocate for the equality of the sexes, and on replying in the affirmative was informed she might stand during the remainder of the journey, is scarcely an exaggerated illustration of the feelings of not a few men. In some instances women appear to recognise their increasing responsibilities, and a tale comes to us from Newport, a fashionable resort for the New Yorkers, respecting a grand dinner organised by ladies at an expensive restaurant, where the viands were pataken of to the music of a band, ladies alone being present, the husbands being detained in the Eastern city by the inexorable claims of business, or pleasure. Each lady had the somewhat novel experience of paying for herself (with her husband's money), the feast being what is known in America as a "Dutch treat." We are further informed that the whole proceeding was a success, and that, even at the end of the day, "when the feast was o'er," and the reckoning had arrived, when even men are said "to laugh no more," there were no defaulters, and no lady had unfortunately left her purse at home. Seriously considered, the change in the relative positions of men and women must affect eventually many of the smaller courtesies of life. The man whose place has been taken by a woman can hardly be expected to be as lavish of his hospitality and as careless of his expenses as when he was in the receipt of the income which she now appropriates, and the question may be pushed still further, and the inquiry made as to whether he his likely to become the proprietor of a household of his own.

LADY ANGLERS.

The following elementary hints, says the "Gentlewoman," may be useful to women wishing to become good anglers:—Always start with a hopeful heart, and good tackle. Avoid brilliant colours in your costume, and never wear anything white. As much as possible use a single-handed rod. Remember that fish are very quick-sighted, but they cannot hear noise; they feel it. Treat all such obstacles as stiles, hedges, ditches, cows, sun-burning, and showers with true British pluck and contempt. When possible always fish up-stream, and face the sun, so as to avoid casting your shadow on the water. Never mind your complexion. Don't use too long a line, and avoid trees. Don't, please, increase the dampness of the grass by carrying over a lost fish. "If you don't at first succeed, try, try, try again." Remember also the motto with which your first season's matrimonial fiasco was consoled:—"There is fish in the sea no doubt of it better than ever came out of it." Don't let any outward annoyance be shown if children follow and natives occasionally become too closely observant. Remember the old proverb of the cat and the king: it is better to be the last than the first. Fish with your brain as well as with your eyes and hands. And when success shall have crowned your efforts, and a basket of fish become the rule, and not the exception, you will say that a day spent along a lovely stream, rod in hand, is one of the happiest and healthiest pleasures a woman can enjoy.

THE HOME AS A CENTRE OF INFLUENCE.

"I think the family is such a power," said Mrs. Josephine Butler to an interviewer from the "Young Woman." "I have great faith in it; it is the unit of all good in society. Now I notice there is a tendency in some people not to appreciate and value the marriage relation—probably it is not altogether their fault. I cannot understand family life being supposed to stand in the way of successful work, and children being looked upon as a hindrance and encumbrance. Children give wider sympathy, greater power, and as a mother I have been able to speak as I otherwise could not have done. My children have never been in my way. My sons sympathise profoundly with me, and have several times come to the Continent to help me." Mrs. Butler paused for a moment, and then added, smiling gently; "I want to make the amende honourable. I have said such strong things, and do still, against men, that I should like to speak on the other side. There is no limit to the tenderness that I have for a just man, and a good man."

WOMEN AS SPENDTHRIFTS.

The number of grossly extravagant women who carry the burden of thir debts about London society is enormous, declares "Hearth and Home" in a leading article. Many of them are very rich, but that fact does not prevent them from outrunning the constable. We know instances of famous women in the London world at this moment whose husbands are worth large fortunes, women who have dressmakers' bills they cannot pay, and which they simply dare not show to the men whose liberal allowances they have squandered in reckless follies. One beauty told us the other day that she owed her dressmaker £2,500, and that she saw no more prospect of paying her than of paying the National Debt. She did not dare to mention the bill to her husband, rich though he was and so she compromised the matter by ordering more gowns that she didn't want, and allowing the dressmaker to charge anything she liked for them. Once a woman has got into debt she seems to lose her head.

IT is rumoured that the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, the Czar's second son, who is staying for his health in Trans-Caucasia, is much worse than before going there. Consequently, a Berlin Correspondent tells us, the physicians have advised a lengthened stay in Corsica or Madeira, and the Grand Duke will probably follow this advice in the autumn.

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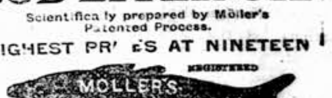


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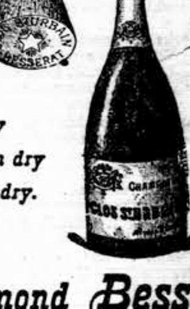
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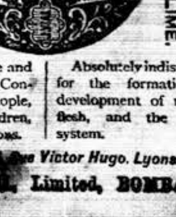
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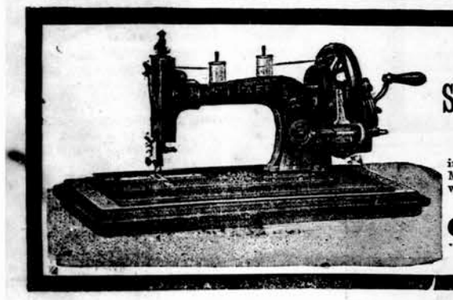


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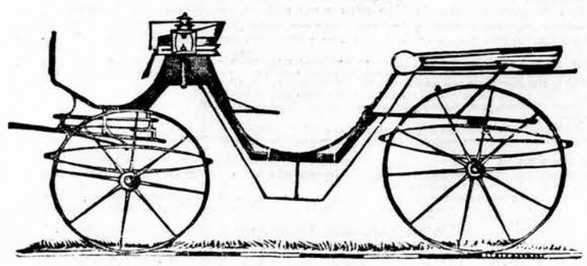
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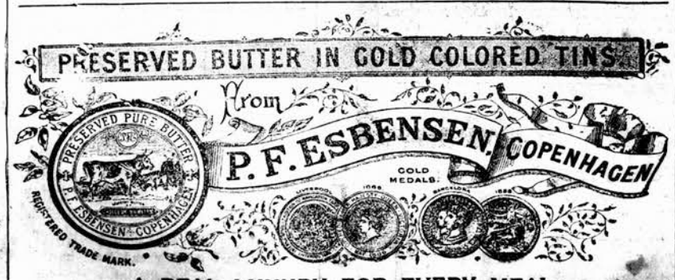
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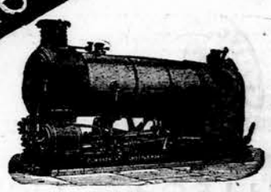
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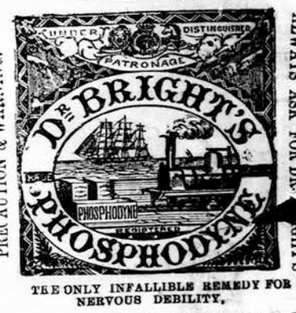
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